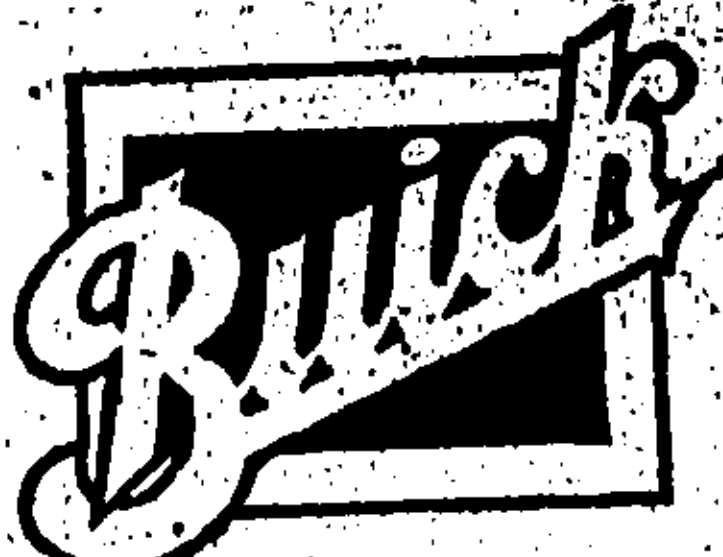




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FOREIGN POLICY.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT.

THE KELLOGG TREATY.

References Made To Egypt And China.

THE BRITISH "MONROE DOCTRINE."

Sir Austen Chamberlain in the course of the debate (in the House of Commons yesterday) on British foreign policy, made a very interesting and important statement with regard to the Government's attitude. Special reference was made to the Kellogg Anti-War Pact, Egypt and China.

REDUCTION OF BRITISH TROOPS.

London, Yesterday.

A debate on foreign affairs took place in the House of Commons to-day, when Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, made a statement on the various matters raised.

In regard to disarmament, he said that undoubtedly the signature of the Kellogg Treaty was a new fact to which all must pay attention and of which all should take account. But he would rather deal with the matter of disarmament apart from the Kellogg Treaty because whether that Treaty had been proposed or not one would still have been faced with the question of the limitation of armaments. He had been asked what was going on in the Preparatory Commission for Disarmament at Geneva. At the moment the Preparatory Commission was not in session. But it was known to the House of Commons that some decision had been reached by the British Government in the hope of reducing differences in the matter of armaments and in the hope of finding some compromise upon which an agreement could be reached and which might then be submitted to other powers and thus facilitate progress in the Commission. Conversations with France had been successful. He was about to communicate to other powers the compromise at which Britain and France had arrived in the hope that the compromise might be acceptable to them also and thus a great obstacle to progress would have been removed and a step made in advance. But until these proposals had been communicated to other governments he did not like to say more about them. The first serious discussion would take place when the Disarmament Committee met. The proposals which he had mentioned were those dealing with disarmament which arose in regard to the naval issue in which, of course, we had a particular interest. Our military forces were very small compared with those of other Powers but our Navy had always been the principal defence of our country and, therefore, naval questions were those which interested us most, and it was on them that we had been seeking to reconcile differences and find a method of making progress.

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

In regard to the Treaty for the Renunciation of War, Sir A. Chamberlain said that Britain had two clauses of obligations. There were obligations of the Covenant of the League of Nations. Under Article 20 of the Covenant, which some times got less attention than it deserved, there was a binding obligation to see that the new treaty which we were asked to sign was not inconsistent with the terms of the Covenant. We had satisfied ourselves that it was not. We had also to satisfy ourselves that it was not inconsistent with the Treaties of Locarno. There was no inconsistency between those treaties and the terms of the American pact, providing that all parties to those treaties signed also the American Treaty. We could not be asked to act under our Locarno guarantee unless one of the signatories of those treaties had already committed an act of aggression and if it had done so it had broken Mr. Kellogg's Treaty no less than it had broken the Treaty of Locarno and no less than it had broken the League of Nations.

Treaty. There was, therefore, no contradiction as had been suggested between the obligations of the treaty proposed by the Government of the United States and the obligations of the Locarno powers.

SELF-DEFENCE.

As to the attitude of the British Government on the question of self-defence in connection with the Kellogg Pact, Sir A. Chamberlain quoted a passage from the statement made by Mr. Kellogg to the effect that it was inherent in every Sovereign State and was implicit in every treaty that a nation was free to defend its territory from attack or invasion and that it alone was competent to decide when circumstances required recourse to war in self-defence, reservations declaring that they were equivalent to the Monroe doctrine in the United States. He did not know why they should be prophets of evil. He did not know why they should already forecast that the whole proposal was going to be wrecked by the passage regarding self-defence in the reply of the British Government. He saw no sign of it in the communications which the Government had received from America. Did anybody suggest that the American Government, in proposing this Treaty, meant to abolish or to change their policy with regard to the Monroe doctrine? Clearly not. In every treaty of arbitration which the Government of the United States signed and in the very latest model for the treaties of arbitration which they had signed they expressly reserved all questions relating to the Monroe doctrine.

BRITAIN'S "MONROE DOCTRINE."

The British Government were stating nothing unreasonable when they stated there were parts of the world where Britain too had a Monroe doctrine because the integrity of those countries was part of the defence of the British Empire. Our doctrine was comparable exactly with what the American Government adopted. It was not a doctrine of aggression, it was not a desire for territorial expansion but a pure measure of self-defence necessitated by the geographical conditions of the Empire.

"A SIGN OF THE TIMES."

Sir A. Chamberlain hoped that it might be his good fortune to go to Paris before the end of next month and to sign on behalf of Britain the treaty which the Government of the United States had proposed. He did not think anyone could say exactly the importance which this treaty would have in the future. It might mean very much for the peace of the world, but it might mean not so much and even very little. But it was a sign of the times that such a treaty should be proposed and it was recognition of what was now the attitude of all the great Powers towards war that such a proposal should be welcome. We should be only too glad to co-operate, but he deprecated too great expectations being formed lest they should be followed by too great disappointment.

WAR'S HORRORS.

The Kellogg treaty was a recognition of the horrors of war and of the fact that war was a thing to which recourse was only to be had in the last resort and for self-defence. That was something. How much more it would be would depend not on any engagement taken by the United States Government, because, he assumed, they

BUSY ALL OVER THE WORLD.

NANKING LEADERS.

SOME GOING NORTH. OTHERS ELSEWHERE.

MR. CHU AT GOVT. HOUSE.

Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, after having contributed materially towards the Canton-Hong Kong Entente, is now on his way to Nanking. Yesterday, he paid the usual courtesy call on H.E. the Officer Ad-



Mr. Chu Chao-hsin.

ministering the Government (the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southorn, C.M.G.) at Government House, prior to embarking on the "President Lincoln."

During his brief stay in Hong Kong, Mr. Chu put up at the King Edward Hotel where Mrs. Li Chai-sum, wife of the head of the Canton Government, has been staying. The "President Lincoln"



Mr. Hu Han-min.

sailed for Shanghai this morning. From Shanghai, Mr. Chu will go on to Nanking, to be appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Nationalist Government of China, an appointment which was celebrated in style by Mr. Chu's clansmen in Wangkai, in the Tung-koon district.

Miss Sou-me Cheng.

Other Nationalist personalities are moving about in all parts of

(Continued on Page 12.)

AIR ROUTES.

ALL RED ROUTE, LONDON-CAPE TOWN.

INDIA SCHEDULE.

London, Yesterday. In the House of Commons during the course of the air estimates debate, Sir Samuel Hoare (Minister for Air) said that the London-India air route ought to be working by scheduled time by April, 1929. Once it was working the next principal route would be an all-red line from London to Cape Town. He would see whether they could make a start thereon before the end of the present Parliament.

As regards the spread of interest in civil aviation he said that Light Aeroplane Clubs, which only existed two years ago had a membership of 2,744, who flew over 6,000 hours in the first six months of 1928.

The increase in tonnage carried by the Imperial Airways had risen 68 per cent. in the past three years and the cost of operation was decreasing. It had fallen from 51 pence per ton a mile in 1924 to 22 pence now.

We were on the highroad to making civil aviation self-supporting. —Reuter.

AERODROME AND THE HARBOUR.

MORE TO BE SPENT.

\$500,000 TRANSFER FROM PUBLIC WORKS LOAN.

RESOLUTION IN COUNCIL.

A sum of \$500,000 under the Public Works Loan is to be transferred from one heading to the amount already earmarked for the local aerodrome and harbour development.

It will be recalled that an Ordinance was passed last year, authorising the Hong Kong Government to float a loan of \$5,000,000. This amount was to be allocated as follows:—

- 1.—Waterworks development \$3,500,000
- 2.—Aerodrome and harbour development 1,000,000
- 3.—Other public works 500,000

\$5,000,000

Over-Subscribed.

Of the total amount, \$3,000,000 in 6 per cent. bearer bonds were issued on Oct. 17 last and soon over-subscribed.

Authority will be sought in the

SILT BOUND.

Tientsin Out of Reach.

Tientsin, to-day. The Harbour Master has issued a notice to the effect that owing to the present silted condition of the upper reach of the Haiho and the impracticability of maintaining the swinging berths it is advisable for all vessels bound for Tientsin to remain at Tangku.—Reuter.

Legislative Council on Thursday to transfer item No. 3—"others public works" (not yet specified) to No. 2.

In the Budget debate in the Legislative Council, the Hon. Sir Shou-sun Chow, then speaking as the senior unofficial member, mentioned the fact that the Imperial Government is contributing three-quarters of the cost of the aerodrome and the Hong Kong Government one-quarter.

The Wording.

In the Legislative Council on Thursday, the Colonial Secretary will move the following resolution to give effect to the change:—

"Whereas by the provisions of section 3 of the Public Works Loan Ordinance, 1927, it is (inter alia) provided that the Governor may direct that any sums which may not be required for a purpose specified in the Schedule may be appropriated and applied to any other purpose therein specified subject to such transfer of money from one item of the Schedule to any other item thereof being approved by a resolution of the Legislative Council and by the Secretary of State.

"And whereas His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has directed that the sum of \$500,000 allocated to item No. 3 of the Schedule, Other Public Works, be appropriated and applied to item No. 2 of the Schedule, Aerodrome and harbour development.

"Now it is hereby resolved that the approval of the Legislative Council shall be and is hereby given to the transfer of the sum of \$500,000 from item No. 3 to item No. 2 of the Schedule.

FORMER OFFICIAL.

SIR FIELDING CLARKE, CHIEF JUSTICE.

DEATH ANNOUNCED.

London, Yesterday. The death is announced of Sir Fielding Clarke, ex-Chief Justice of Hong Kong.—Reuter.

His Honour Sir Fielding Clarke came to Hong Kong from Fiji as a Judge in 1889. He was Chief Justice from 1892 till 1895, when he was appointed Chief Justice of Jamaica, West Indies. Sir Fielding was born in 1851 and created a knight in 1894. His home in England was Copple Hall, Stifford, Grays, Essex.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 2/0 5/16.

FRANCE RETAINS DAVIS CUP.

4 GAMES TO ONE.

TILDEN AND HENNESSEY ARE BOTH DEFEATED.

THE FINAL SINGLES.

France, by four games to one, retained possession of the Davis Cup, which was won from America last year after resting on the other side of the Atlantic for seven successive years.

Tilden, after his fine fight in



Henri Lacoste.

the opening singles of the final, went down comparatively easily before Cochet, and Lacoste beat Hennessey in the other singles.

Paris, Yesterday.

France retained the Davis Cup



Mr. Dwight F. Davies, donor of the Cup.

by four games to one against the United States.—Havas.

Cochet beat Tilden 9-7, 8-6, 6-4.



Henri Cochet.

The "Sebastiano Caboto" returned the fire and suffered no casualties.

When the Chinese warship discovered that the other vessel was not an enemy she ceased fire. It is believed that the misunderstanding is due to the fact that some of the "Northern" cruiser squadron have gone over to the Nationalists. Hence the Chinese warship was not sure who was friend and who was foe.—Reuter.

[Note: Newchwang, also known as Yingkow, is a Treaty port in Manchuria, at the head of the Gulf of Liangtung and at the mouth of the Liao River. During the week-end, it was announced that the four largest ships in the Chinese Navy, cruisers of the "Hai" class, had turned Nationalist, deserting the Northerners, and were proceeding to Shanghai to await Nationalist orders.]

Lacoste beat Hennessey 4-6, 6-1, 7-5, 6-3.

A New Cochet.

It was a new Cochet who beat Tilden. The winner added to his love of fine, overhead volleying and the taking of risks a long range control which made his game absolute perfection.

When necessary, Cochet stonewalled as steadily as Lacoste himself and kept Tilden running. Tilden much oftener came to the net but Cochet was quite unmoved and continued slogging away from the baseline.

Tilden was conspicuous with terrific drives and brilliant flashes at the net.

At the conclusion Cochet was carried off shoulder high.—Reuter.

The M. C. C. have made a new departure in selecting the team comparatively early, possibly in response to suggestions that those who are to go should know early. There may be some surprise that Hallows of Lancashire has been left out. It is to be noted, however, that there is "probably a 17th place." Will it be given to a batsman, another bowler, or an all-rounder like Vallance Jupp of Northants?

The Test programme is as follows:—

First, Nov. 30, at Brisbane. Second, Dec. 14, at Sydney. Third, Dec. 29, at Melbourne. Fourth, Feb. 4, at Adelaide. Fifth, March 8, at Melbourne.

There will be twenty other fixtures, some of two days, some three, and some four. In the Tests of 1928/9, Test overs will be of 6 balls, those in other matches of 8.

ENGLAND'S TEAM FOR THE ASHES.

CHAPMAN CAPTAIN.

SEVERAL NEW "CAPS" TO GO TO AUSTRALIA.

PROBABLY 17 IN THE TEAM.

England's team to defend the Ashes in Australia has been announced. Sixteen have been chosen, including a number of new "caps," but it is stated that there may be another selection to bring the number up to seventeen.

The names of the 16, as cabled by Reuter, are as follows:—

- A. P. F. Chapman (Kent), captain,
- J. C. White (Somerset), vice-captain,
- D. R. Jardine (Surrey),
- Hobbs, J. B. (Surrey),
- Sutcliffe, H. (Yorkshire),
- Tyldesley, E. (Lancashire),
- Hammond, W. R. (Gloucestershire),
- Tate, M. W. (Sussex),
- Leyland, M. (Yorkshire),
- Larwood, H. (Notts),
- Ames, L. (Kent), wicket-keeper,
- Hendren, E. (Middlesex),
- Mead, C. P. (Hampshire),
- Duckworth, G. (Lancashire), wicket-keeper,
- Staples, S. J. (Notts),
- Freeman, A. P. (Kent).

A sigh of relief will go up now that it is known that Hobbs is going out again, to open England's innings with Sutcliffe and, it is hoped, to delight the cricket crowds of Australia. In experience, Hobbs is the veteran of the team. The following shows the seasons in which those chosen have played in Tests against Australia:—

In England.
A. P. F. Chapman: 1926, being skipper in the last and deciding match which gave England back the Ashes.

J. C. White: 1921.
Hobbs: 1909, 1912, 1921, 1926.
Sutcliffe: 1926.
Tyldesley: 1921, 1926.
Tate: 1926.
Larwood: 1926.
Hendren: 1921, 1926.
Mead: 1921.

In Australia.
A. P. F. Chapman: 1924/5.
Hobbs: 1907/8, 1911/12, 1920/1, 1924/5.
Sutcliffe: 1924/5.
Tate: 1924/5.
Hendren: 1920/1, 1924/5.
Mead: 1911/12.
Freeman: 1924/5.

D. R. Jardine, Hammond, Leyland, Ames, Duckworth and Staples are new to Test cricket against the Australians.

J. C. White, Tyldesley and Larwood have played at Home but not in Tests in Australia.

Hammond, of course, is the great all-rounder of the side.

J. C. White, Tate, Larwood, Staples and Freeman have been chosen for their bowling. Ames is a good batsman as well as a stumper; Duckworth not so much of a batsman but a good wicket-keeper nevertheless.

A. P. F. Chapman, D. R. Jardine, Hobbs, Sutcliffe, Tyldesley, Hammond, Leyland, Hendren and Mead are expected to make runs.

The Dates.

The M. C. C. have made a new departure in selecting the team comparatively early, possibly in response to suggestions that those who are to go should know early. There may be some surprise that Hallows of Lancashire has been left out. It is to be noted, however, that there is "probably a 17th place." Will it be given to a batsman, another bowler, or an all-rounder like Vallance Jupp of Northants?

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NOTICE.

THE V.R.C. are holding their FIRST NIGHT FETE for this season on SATURDAY, the 4th August, 1928, commencing at 9 p.m.

SWIMMING—WATER POLO—A BAND—AND—DANCING. Come and see the best Swimmers in the Colony. All are welcome. Booking at the V.R.C.

C. J. COOKE,
Hon. Secretary, V.R.C.
Hong Kong, 31st July, 1928.

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AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Sixty Cents per Share has been declared payable on WEDNESDAY, 22nd AUGUST next, on and after which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon application at the Registered Office of the Company, Canal Road East, Bowrington, Hong Kong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 8th AUGUST to TUESDAY, 21st AUGUST, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
L. C. F. BELLAMY,
General Manager.
Hong Kong, 30th July, 1928.

LAMMERT BROS.

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Length B.P. 360' 0"
Length over all ... 376' 0"
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Auctioneers,

No. 4, Duddell Street,

Hong Kong.

Hong Kong, 28th July, 1928.

HONG KONG HEIGHTS

For the information of visitors the following list of some of the highest points on the Island and Mainland is published:—

Island.	Feet.
Victoria Peak	1823
Signal Station	1774
Mt. Parker	1784
Mountain Lodge	1725
The Eyrie	1725
Peak Hotel	1805
Talkoo Sanatorium	1000
Mt. Davis	877
Bowen Road (alterbeds)	297
Mainland.	Feet.
Taimoshan	8124
Kowloon Peak	1971

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Sole and exclusive for all female complaints. Every lady should keep a box in the house. (Contains 100 Pills) Sold in all the best drug stores.

PIECE GOODS.

(Continued from Page 2.)

then a steady improvement has been noticeable, and trade has been much more satisfactory than in cotton piece goods. There is under various headings, notably under velvets, which fell Hk. Tls. \$1,050,000, but are still slightly above the 1925 level. In this sphere Europe has no Japanese competition at present to hamper the turnover of goods, and, provided that the principal purchasing centres remain free from interference, the market should be most active in 1928.

WOOLLEN YARNS.

The trade in woollen yarns has established itself firmly among foreign imports. Hand-knitting and hosiery yarns, produced in the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Belgium, and Poland, are finding an increasing outlet in this market. In woollen piece goods the repeated boycotts of British goods have to a certain extent favoured the products of Continental countries. High-class woollen and worsted goods of British origin are nevertheless still leading, while in the medium qualities, especially serges and the like, Continental goods, particularly German and French, are coming to the fore on account of cost of production.

In the less expensive lines of woollen goods, meltons and overcoatings, for instance, goods manufactured in Italy and Poland, owing to their cheapness, are finding an increased demand. Artificial woollen yarn, it is interesting to note, appears for the first time in the Customs returns for 1927, being imported to the value of Hk. Tls. 175,000.

The artificial silk trade was one of the few bright spots in a most discouraging year's business. The total imports of artificial silk yarn from abroad amounted to Hk. Tls. 10,735,980, an increase of no less than 125 per cent. The year opened with an overstocked market, importers and native dealers alike having overestimated their requirements, and for the first few months buyers were reluctant to deal at the low prices then offering. The strong tendency of the European and American markets, however, and the consolidation of the leading manufacturers in England, Italy, and Germany, brought about a complete change at the end of the spring. Prices rose from 15 to 20 per cent., and, as soon as local dealers could assure themselves of the stability of the market, they began vigorous operations.

A brisk business was transacted through the whole summer at rising prices, a spur being applied in August by the expectation of increased import taxation, and at one time it appeared likely that demand would exceed supply. In September, when the proposed taxes were shelved, a distinct lull set in; meanwhile, owing to the shifting of the war zone to the North, Tientsin discontinued purchasing, business was quiet to the end of the year, and a heavy load of undelivered cargo lay in the godowns of the Shanghai Importers.

Arrivals from July to December were far greater than during any previous year, and whether these stocks can be cleared expeditiously and make way for new arrivals early in 1928 depends entirely on the political situation. There appears no immediate danger of a fall in home prices in view of the financial strength of the combine, which has now been extended to include the French group of artificial silk factories.

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"CHIEF
OF THE
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MRS. McELDERY,

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Please enroll me as a Member of the above Society. Subscription will be sent on application.

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Address

BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

A large increase in the imports of yarn of British manufacture was noticeable during the latter half of the year, and it is evident that British producers are making a determined effort to gain a prominent place in a business hitherto enjoyed almost exclusively by Continental manufacturers. The trade, as far as bulk production of British yarn is concerned, is still in its infancy; but the yarn compares favourably in most respects with that of Continental origin, although the latter is as yet holding its own.

The most popular grade of yarn in China is of course the cheapest, and third and fourth qualities are well in advance; but, with the progress made by manufacturers in most countries and the more skilful work turned out by the operators, these grades of yarn are arriving in smaller quantities, and in the course of time will cease to represent the bulk of the business.

TRADE INQUIRIES.

AMERICAN FIRMS' REQUIREMENTS.

Following is a list of American firms or individuals who desire to establish connections with merchants in Hong Kong and who invite correspondence. No responsibility is assumed as to the standing of the persons or firms named. Further information may be obtained at the Consulate General.

Import.

No. 169.—Incubators and supplies. Brooders and Hovers.—Cyphers Incubator Co., Buffalo, New York, desire correspondence with persons interested in above.
No. 170.—The Kinogram Publishing Corporation, 120 West 41st Street, New York, desires to obtain the services of a cameraman or firm who may have material for their monthly magazine motion picture reel.

No. 172.—Carbon papers and typewriter ribbons.—Neldich Process Co., Burlington, N.J., desires representation in Hong Kong.

No. 173.—Automotive radiators.—McCord Radiator and Mfg. Co., Detroit, Michigan, desire to make connections with firms interested in above products.

No. 174.—Leather.—Welch, Fairchild and Co., Inc., 24, Stone Street, New York, desires connections.

No. 176.—Crawler tractors.—Trackson Co., 500 Clinton Street, Milwaukee, Wis., desire to obtain connections for the sale of the above. Descriptive literature may be seen at the Consulate General.

No. 177.—Movie Picture Camera with Projector.—The Q. R. S. Company, 308 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago, desires to obtain reliable firms to act as agent for the above product.

Export.

No. 175.—Spices and spice seeds.—D. Hadjopoulos and Co., 24 Stone Street, New York, is interested in the purchase of the above.

LAND SALES.

TWO LOTS AT KOWLOON PUT UP.

Two lots of Crown land were sold by auction at the Public Works Department yesterday. Details follow:—

New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1,143, at the junction of Yu Chow street and Shek Kip Mei street, Shamshuipo, area 7,440 square feet, annual Crown rent \$52, upset price \$9,800—sold to Messrs Kam Yat-pui, Ching Ping-che and Leung Wai-sui of No. 16, Bonham-strand, for \$14,000.

New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 1,145, at Prince Edward-road, Kowloon City, area 1,104 square feet, annual Crown rent \$5—sold at upset price of \$1,656 to Mr. Li Sam, No. 45, Po Kwong-road, Kowloon City.

Both lots are subject to the usual covenant that the land will be built upon and that the purchasers shall spend not less than \$2,000 in retable improvements each, within two years.

MONEY FOR CHINA.

SHANTUNG RELIEF FUND USED FOR WAR MATERIAL.

"ASTONISHED."

Great astonishment has been created among the Chinese in Singapore by the announcement that by far the larger part of the money which has been raised in Britain for relief work in Shantung has been used by the Nationalist Government for very different purposes.

According to information received, the central financial committee of the Nationalist Government have decided to expend the larger part of the funds raised by overseas Chinese for the maintenance of an aviation school, and the purchase of aeroplanes, submarines, and torpedoes. Only a very small proportion of the total amount remitted is to be used for famine and general relief work in Shantung.

Nearly \$800,000 is said to have been raised by the Chinese in Singapore for the Shantung Relief Fund, and similar collections were made throughout the Peninsula, the total amount sent from Malaya being at least \$1,000,000. It is well known, of course, that large contributions are always being made to the Nationalist exchequer from the Chinese overseas, but a definite assurance was given at the time the Shantung Relief Fund was opened that the money would be used for no other purpose than that indicated in its title, and the decision of the Nationalist Government is strongly criticised in some quarters.

Mr. Elliott Barker, appearing for the police at Kingston County Police Court, asked permission to withdraw a summons against a motorist charged with being drunk in charge of a car. "The law dicta and rulings on the question are in an appalling state," he said, "and some doctors say there is no such word as drunk in the medical dictionary."

STRAITS GOVERNOR.

APPOINTMENTS DURING SIR H. CLIFFORD'S ABSENCE.

GOING ON HOLIDAY.

During the absence from the Colony on leave of H.E. Governor, Sir Hugh Clifford, the Colonial Secretary, Sir Haynes Marriot, will be Officer Administering the Government. Mr. G. Henmant will act as Colonial Secretary and Mr. W. Bartley as Under Secretary, while Mr. W. R. Boyd will come from Malacca to act as Commissioner of Lands in place of Mr. Bartley.

These appointments will date from July 28, the day on which the Governor will leave the Colony when the "Rawalpindi," on which he is travelling, sails from Penang, says the "Straits Times" to land. His Excellency and Lady Clifford left on board the "Rawalpindi" at Singapore on July 26. The departure was unofficial.

HONG KONG HOTEL VISITORS.

July 31, 1928.

Mr. I. Asbeck.
Mr. N. Brandel, Mrs. and Miss Bateman, Mrs. G. Bicar.
Hon. Mr. Lewis Clifford, Mr. A. Chauviere, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Clarkson.
Messrs. S. F. Fuller, F. L. Fern, Messrs. A. F. Henry, Harras-sowitz.
Mr. B. Itallaner.
Mr. G. Du Jen.
Mr. S. O. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lafford.
Mr. J. M. Major.
Mr. G. W. Parson.
Mr. A. Quinson.
Mr. B. Riley.
Mr. J. H. Squire.
Messrs. R. R. Winjerton, E. E. Weissenbarn.

Mr. Thomas Evans, a member of the team of fourteen Welsh glee singers who were touring America, has died from acute indigestion. He served in the Welsh Guards during the war.

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Delicious plain chocolate, mixed with juicy raisins and crisp almonds!

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Milk chocolate made even more delightful with juicy raisins and choicest almonds!

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Milk Chocolate

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WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
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QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND RED SEA, EGYPT,
CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE
PORTS, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tonnage	From Hong Kong	Destination
*KASHMIR	8,985	4th Aug.	M'Isles, L'lon, A'werp & Hull.
*KINDERPORE	5,334	10th Aug.	Straits, Bombay & Karachi.
*RAIPUTANA	16,568	18th Aug.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*NALDERA	16,088	1st Sept.	Bombay, Marseilles & London.
*KALYAN	9,144	15th Sept.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
*KASHGAR	9,005	22nd Sept.	M'Isles, L'lon, A'werp & Hull.

*Cargo only. *Calls Casablanca.
Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to
Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the
Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

TALMA	10,000	2nd Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TAKLWA	7,635	14th Aug.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TILAWA	10,000	8th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
TAKADA	6,949	24th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

B.I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st
and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and
carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South).

*ARAFURA	6,000	3rd Aug.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island.
*PANDA	6,956	31st Aug.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney &
*ST. ALBANS	4,500	28th Sept.	Melbourne.
*ARAFURA	6,000	2nd Nov.	

*Calls Port Holland.

Regular monthly sailings from Hong Kong to Japan and Hong Kong to
Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu,
Kolumbugan, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as indicated on
offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New
Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and
London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

KALYAN	9,144	4th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TANDA	6,956	8th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
*WARFIELD	6,000	12th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
TILAWA	10,000	17th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*NAGORE	6,283	17th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHGAR	9,005	31st Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TAKADA	6,949	1st Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
*ST. ALBANS	4,500	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TALAMBA	8,018	6th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Y'ham & Osaka.
MOHRA	10,053	14th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
TALMA	10,000	20th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka.
LAHORE	5,252	24th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KHIVA	9,136	28th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

*Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

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Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at
Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received
at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	Via Suez Canal	7th Aug.
S.S. "LYCAON"	Via Suez Canal	24th Aug.
S.S. "PHEMIUS"	Via Suez Canal	21st Sept.
S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN"	Via Suez Canal	5th Oct.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

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Hong Kong & Canton; JARDINE, MATHY & CO., LTD., Canton.

PASSENGER LISTS.

ARRIVALS.

Passengers arrived by the s.s.
"President Lincoln" yesterday
were:—

For Hong Kong:—Miss Mary
Louise Baldwin, Mr. Jose De La
Cruz, Rev. Charles R. Hamilton, Mr.
U. A. Harrassonitz, Mr. Rinku
Kawahara, Mr. John D. Monro, Mr.
Alexander Moody-Stuart, Mr. and
Mrs. Alfonso Ortel, Mr. Juan Ruiz,
Mr. Ernest G. Spackman, Mr. Tang
Tiong Su, Mr. E. E. Weisenborn.
For Shanghai:—Mr. James A.
Brown, Dr. and Mrs. Walter
Williams.
For Kobe:—Mrs. E. L. Clewell,
Mr. and Mrs. Tatsujiro Takada,
For Yokohama:—Mr. S. G.
Turrell.

For San Francisco:—Mr. Genaro
Alvarez, Mrs. A. O. Baigrie, Miss
Jean Baigrie, Mr. Fernando
Cantera, Dr. Pablo I. de Jesus, Dr.
Marciano Limson, Mr. Philip R.
McGrath, Mr. and Mrs. Domingo
Menchaca, Dr. and Mrs. Carlos
Monserat, Miss Carolina Mon-
serat, Master Manuel Monserat,
Mr. John A. Murphy, Mrs. Shannon
Richmond, Rev. William L. Zladie.
For Los Angeles:—Mr. Juan
Paulino, Mr. Zacarias Tizcos.

Passengers arrived yesterday by
the R.M.S. "Empress of Canada,"
from Vancouver, via Japan ports
and Shanghai were:—

Mr. J. A. L. Hyde, Lt. L. H.
Fairbrough, Mr. S. O. Lewis, Mr. R.
Pao, the Misses Pao, Miss C. Roger,
Mrs. B. D. F. Beth, Mr. P. C.
Crawley, Miss A. M. Gutierrez,
Mrs. W. J. Hawker, Mrs. M. J.
Henderson, Miss J. E. Honess, Mr.
Al. J. Israel, Rev. M. F. O'Collins,
Mr. H. R. Phelps, Mr. A. N.
Spencer, Mr. T. M. Chan, Mr. Wu
Tong, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Wong,
Mr. C. N. Chaw, Mrs. Y. Kwan, Mr.
S. A. Casum Choy, Mr. K. Y. Yu,
Mr. S. T. Ma, Mr. O. N. Wong, Mr.
A. S. Wong, Mr. Y. H. La, Mr.
F. Y. Wong, Mr. Sun He-mim, Mr.
Chen Ming, Mr. H. L. Yung, Mr.
B. Wong, Mrs. Y. C. Liu and in-
fant, Mrs. A. Pan, Mrs. B. Kwoon,
Mrs. C. C. Wong, Mr. T. T. Wong,
Mr. S. C. Wong, Mr. C. P. Wal,
Mr. T. C. Cheng, Dr. Y. S. Wan,
Miss S. Y. Tai, Mr. Peter S. Wong,
Miss S. L. Tai, Mr. and Mrs. K. P.
Leong, Mr. and Mrs. Tse Tsok-kai,
Mr. C. W. Tong, Mr. Tong, Mr.
H. C. Chan, Mr. H. Y. Lu, Mrs.
S. C. Choy, Mr. Choy, Mr. T. M.
Poon, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Lam, Mr.
E. F. Brithenstein, Mr. K. W.
Wong, Rev. and Mrs. G. C. Ferry,
Mr. Frank Ferry, Mr. G. E.
Marr, Mr. and Mrs. Theng Lee-
ching, Mr. Charlie Tom, Mr. A. E. F.
Smith, Mr. Shi Chatman, Mr. Tong
Long-yue, Mr. D. M. Razack, Mr. C.
J. Boe, Mr. C. F. Tao, Mrs. L. C.
Liu, Mr. C. Y. Yew, Mr. Lam Tze-
shat, Mrs. Y. W. Chang, Mr. and
Mrs. Lee Ning, Mr. and Mrs. Lee
Ning, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Kar, Mr.
Lee Kar, Mr. and Mrs. Wong, Miss
K. Sze, Miss L. Lee, Miss L. Wu,
Mr. K. P. Lee, Dr. C. C. Chen, Mr.
Y. F. Cheng, Mr. W. F. Yik, Mr.
K. C. Lai, Mrs. M. F. Lee, Mr.
Y. W. Fong, Mr. C. S. C. Fong,
Mr. K. Fong, Mr. and Mrs. L. C.
Wong, Mr. S. F. Dung, Mr. Yu,
Mr. Ng, Mr. Liang, Mr. Young, Mr.
K. Shea, Mr. S. K. Liaw, Mr. C. H.
Yu, Mrs. Liaw, Mr. K. H. Liaw,
Mr. H. Liaw and infant, Mr. L. T.
Hua, Mr. S. S. Chen, Mrs. M. Chen,
Mrs. S. Ng, Mr. M. Y. Sun, Mr.
and Mrs. C. C. Teng, Mr. Y. K.
Huang, Mr. T. W. Li, Mr. Lou Sal-
kung, Mr. Y. T. Tong, Mr. Y. K.
Lee, Mrs. Victor H. Yu, Miss B. C.
Ho, Miss C. K. Shum, Mr. Y. T.
Lee, Mrs. K. Lee, Mr. C. Lee,
Mr. S. Fong, Mr. C. S. Fong, Mrs.
Lee, Mr. T. G. Mok, Mr. H. C.
Mar, Miss Y. Y. Mar, Miss K. Y.
Mar, Mrs. Ismail, Mrs. Gulamali,
and infant, Mr. S. A. Ismail, Mrs.
A. Tsai, Mr. W. H. Young, Mr.
W. T. Wong, Mrs. Y. S. Cheng,
Mrs. S. Ng, Mr. T. C. Mok, Mr.
T. C. Mok, Mr. Mervin King and
Miss King.

For Manila:—Miss J. G. Gray,
Mr. Hugh P. King, Mr. and Mrs.
C. E. Phipps, Miss E. Phipps, Miss
N. McKim, Mr. E. L. Whitney, Mr.
A. M. Slack, Mr. E. L. Fernandez,
Miss E. Hoysted, Sister Edgaria
Filke, Sister Dorothy Fox, Mr. and
Mrs. Frank L. Howard and infant,
Mr. Henry Howard, Miss J. L.
Howard, Dr. R. M. Macgaba, Mr.
K. Kobayashi, Mrs. K. Kubota,
Mrs. Inako Shojibata, Mrs. D. T.
Ackerman, Dr. H. W. Miller, Miss
Z. A. Pospeloff, Mr. Hwang Tien-
min.

Passengers arrived by s.s.
"President Cleveland" yesterday
were:—

Mr. J. Brittlebank, Mr. and Mrs.
R. W. Clarkson, Mrs. H. Ezekiel,
Mr. W. G. Lindsay.

The "Dollar" Line "President
Lincoln" sailed this morning from
Hong Kong for San Francisco and
Los Angeles via Shanghai, Japan,
and Honolulu. She had a capacity
of first-class and steerage passen-
gers, there being 105 in cabins and
700 in steerage.

"JERVIS BAY."

MORE LIGHT ON THE
STRANGE AFFAIR.

STOWAWAYS' STORIES.

Australian papers received
through the medium of a repatriated
stowaway's story, interesting
light on the recent "Jervis Bay"
incidents which were afforded so
much publicity.

A story of failure to secure em-
ployment, of privation which drove
them to desperate acts, and of ter-
rible experiences at sea, was told
by stowaways on the "Largs Bay,"
who were recently imprisoned in
Colombo, and were later repatriated,
to a representative of "The
West Australian" at Fremantle.
They outlined incidents leading to
the hiding of the eight men on
the "Jervis Bay." They knew
those men personally and they ad-
vanced a theory of how the fire
of the recent drama of the sea was
kindled. None of the stowaways
who returned on the "Largs Bay,"
they said, had joined the "Jervis
Bay."

Using bags of wheat on North
Wharf as their beds, and tar-
paulins to keep out the cold of
June nights, six of the young
migrants who stowed away at Fre-
mantle recently and were return-
ed on the "Largs Bay" are now at
Fremantle. Their names are:
David Bonnar, Davy Miller, James
Pirie, John W. Orr, Samuel Cham-
bers and William Todd. Frederick
Brown, who also was returned on
the "Largs Bay," is in Perth. The
tracing of the members of the
party removed an earlier belief
that the men who returned on the
"Largs Bay" were among the eight
stowaways on the "Jervis Bay,"
which left Fremantle a day or two
after the other vessel had contin-
ued her voyage to the Eastern
States.

"It was sheer desperation which
caused me to stowaway," one of
the "Largs Bay" men said, "and
the men who left on the 'Jervis
Bay' suffered great privation be-
fore being driven to take a simi-
lar course. We do not know where
we will lay our heads to-night, nor
where the next meal is coming
from. We are anxious to get work,
and would go to the country to-
morrow if offered jobs, but sooner
than steal we stowed away from
Fremantle, and we will do it again
unless our fortunes change."

SOUGHT SHELTER FROM RAIN.

Four young men were playing
cards in the smokeroom of the in-
ter "Hobson's Bay" which left Fre-
mantle with the Scottish delega-
tion on April 18. The card
players were Bonnar, Miller, Orr
and Pirie, who intended to stow-
away on the vessel. As soon as
the "Hobson's Bay" put to sea they
searched for shelter from the rain
and cold. Unsuccessful in their
quest they gave themselves up.
"It was a rough night," Bonnar
said, "and we got the quartermas-
ter to take us in front of the skip-
per, who had to be summoned from
his bed about midnight. There
was a heavy swell on, and the
rain was coming down in torrents.
The captain called me aside, and
asked the reason for my being on
the boat. I told him I was try-
ing to get home as there was no
work for me in Australia and the
captain replied that a 'man ought
to stand up.' I was stood aside
while the others were interviewed.
While the captain was talking to
the others I crouched under a life-
boat for shelter and was ordered
to leave the spot and stand in the
rain. At the end of the interview
the captain gave orders for us to
get inside the lifeboat, which had
no canvas protection over it.

IN WATER UP TO KNEES.

"We climbed up," Bonnar con-
tinued, "and some of us were
standing in water up to our knees.
The night was black. Rain con-
tinued to pelt down on us and we
had to hold on to anything avail-
able because of the rolling of the
vessel. We were exposed like that
for a quarter of an hour until the
quartermaster, apparently acting
under instructions, escorted us to
the stern of the ship, where we
were locked in a small two berth
cabin in our wet clothes and with-
out anything to eat. For break-
fast we received black coffee and
biscuits. We were confined for six
days in that place. The atmos-
phere became stifling, and we had
no opportunity to exercise our-
selves. On arrival at Colombo we
were sentenced to a month's im-
prisonment. All of us except Orr
were so weak from the treatment
we had received that we were ad-
mitted to the goal hospital. Pirie
was unable to leave his bed for
14 days. After serving our sen-
tence we were given accommoda-
tion in the British Soldiers' and
Sailors' Institute, and as soon as
the "Largs Bay" arrived we were
sent back to Australia."

Chambers, Todd, and Brown,
who are acquaintances of the
"Hobson's Bay" stowaways, hid
themselves on the "Esperance Bay"
which left Fremantle in May, and
on arrival at Colombo were also
sentenced to a month's imprison-

ment. They had served only half
their sentences when the "Largs
Bay" arrived from England, and
they were placed on board with the
other four men.

ORDERED TO LEAVE.

Referring to events following the
return of the stowaways to Fre-
mantle, Bonnar said that the men
were granted accommodation on
the "Largs Bay" during the first
night in Fremantle. On inquiry
at the Immigration Office on the
following morning they were in-
formed that the department could
do nothing for them. They went
to the Immigration Office in Perth
with a similar result and, accord-
ing to Bonnar's story, an official
advised them to leave the office
within five minutes. Owing to
hunger, Orr returned to the office
on the following day, when an offi-
cial gave him 4s. out of his own
pocket. When Orr said that he
had stowed away on a boat, one of
the Immigration officials advised
him to try it again, and Orr re-
garded that as a hint that the de-
partment did not want to be
troubled by the men.

"JERVIS BAY" STOWAWAYS.

Having previously determined
that if they failed to find employ-
ment they would endeavour to stow
away on the "Jervis Bay," mem-
bers of the party proceeded to
North Wharf, where the vessel was
moored, Bonnar said. When they
came in contact with eight former
acquaintances who were desirous
of stowing away on the vessel, the
"Largs Bay" men stood aside and
decided to await other opportunities
of leaving Australia. They per-
sonally knew the eight men who
boarded the "Jervis Bay." All of
them were natives of the British
Isles, with the exception of one,
who claimed that he had Irish and
American ancestors, and had lived
in Australia for some time. The
stowaways were young men,
and some of them had worn their
clothes into rags, with the result
that they had to borrow other
clothes from friends in Fremantle
so that their appearance would not
attract attention when they were
going up the ship's gangway.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE OCCURRED.

"Those on the 'Jervis Bay' and
my own party have banded to-
gether on the water front at Fre-
mantle with the common intention
of stowing away on vessels return-
ing to England," continue Bonnar.
"We shared the scanty shelter of
the wheat stacks on the North
Wharf, having only tarpaulins for
blankets. The cold bit into our
bones. We suffered privations to-
gether and under such circum-
stances men confide in each other
their personal feelings. I can say
honestly that none of us believe
that the majority of the 'Jervis
Bay' stowaways were men who
would make trouble willingly. My
opinion is that they must have
been harshly treated, when dis-
covered on the 'Jervis Bay.' The
same thing might have occurred in
our case if we had had the oppor-
tunity to rebel against treatment
which we thought was not fit for
dogs, but when we were released
from our confinement we were so
weak that our legs went from
under us. I think it will be found
that some of the stories regarding
the behaviour of the men on the
'Jervis Bay' were far-fetched.
When they boarded the vessel the
clothing of some of the stowaways
was in rags, and they appeared to
have been run down in health
through long exposure, cold
weather and want of food."

Tumbuk estate harvested 220,540
coconuts during June.



Weekly Trans-Pacific Service

To San Francisco and Los Angeles.
The Sunshine Belt via Honolulu.

Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.

Pres. Madison	Aug. 14th
Pres. Jackson	Aug. 28th
Pres. McKinley	Sept. 11th
Pres. Grant	Sept. 25th

To Seattle and Victoria.

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Fortnightly sailings on Tuesdays.

Pres. Cleveland	Aug. 7th
Pres. Pierce	Aug. 21st
Pres. Taft	Sept. 4th
Pres. Jefferson	Sept. 18th

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Pres. Harrison	Aug. 12th 8 a.m.	Pres. V. Buren	Sept. 23rd 8 a.m.
Pres. Monroe	Aug. 26th 8 a.m.	Pres. Hayes	Oct. 7th 8 a.m.
Pres. Wilson	Sept. 9th 8 a.m.	Pres. McKinley	Sept. 1st 6 p.m.

To Manila

Pres. Cleveland	Aug. 31st 6 p.m.	Pres. Jackson	Aug. 18th 6 p.m.
Pres. Madison	Aug. 4th 6 p.m.	Pres. Taft	Aug. 28th 6 p.m.
Pres. Monroe	Aug. 18th 6 p.m.	Pres. McKinley	Sept. 1st 6 p.m.

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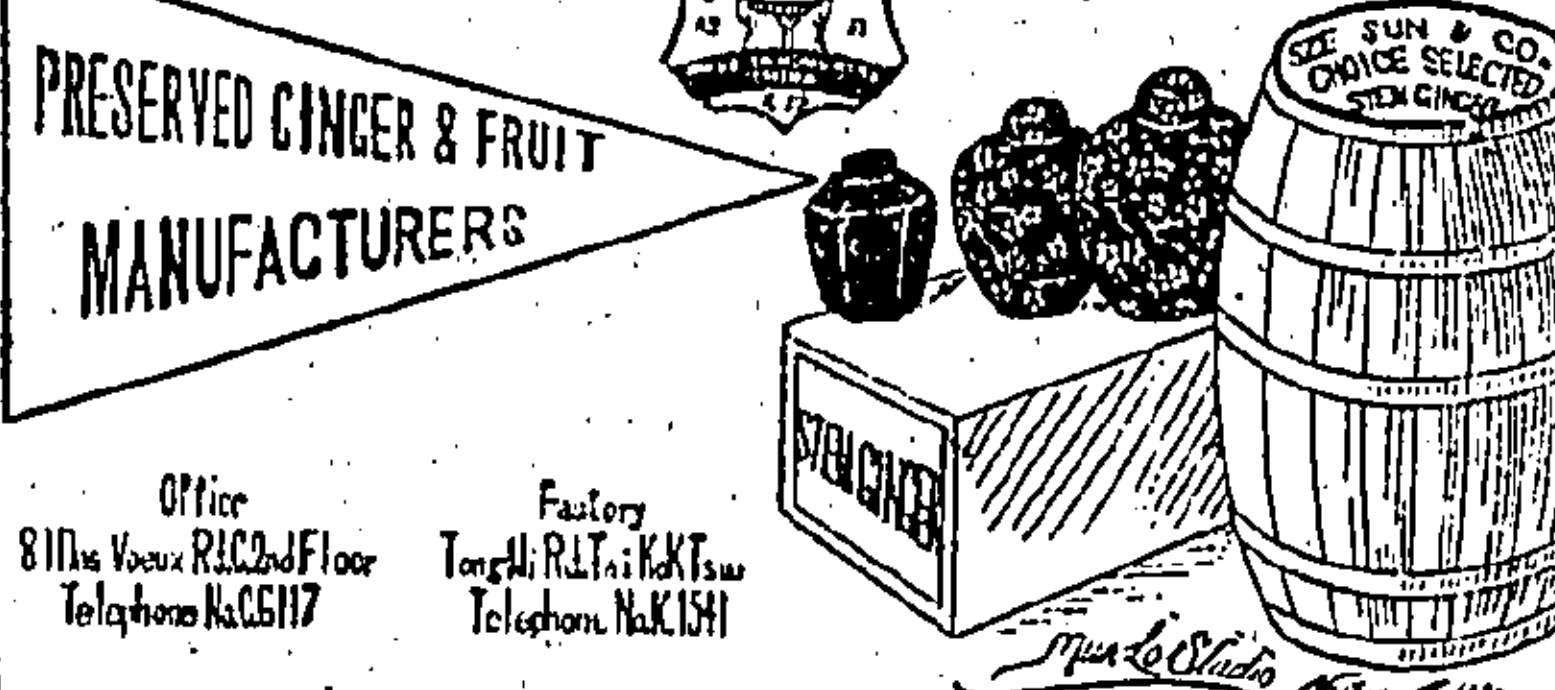
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Hong Kong, Tuesday, July 31, 1928.

SOUTH CHINA'S REDS.

It is good to read and better to believe, if we can convince ourselves of the veracity of the statement, that the Reds of South China have evidently been realising the folly of their ways, so far as concerns their association with the Moscow Soviet. It is now stated that they have quarrelled with their former Russian "comrades," the trouble evidently being with reference "to the time to launch a counter-attack against the Canton Government." It appears that the Russians after their exit from Canton and other parts of South China kept in touch with their Chinese sympathisers, which would not be very difficult so long as they had Soviet gold to disburse. Doubtless both Russians and Chinese of the "Red" variety dreamed dreams of a China—or, at least, of a South China—modelled on Bolshevik Russia, with perfect equality reigning supreme, everybody doing as little work as possible, no terrible capitalists about, Jack (or his equivalent) quite as good (if not better) than his master; and, in fact, with the Utopia of the terribly down-trodden Proletariat fondly realised. While Borodin and his fellow-conspirators were in China they probably found their proselytising path fairly easy to tread. China was in political upheaval, with the inevitable consequence that the hard life of the masses was made much harder and those of revolutionary tendencies much more inclined to adopt the red revolutionary methods of the Soviet rather than wait patiently the many splendid social improvements promised by the Nationalists when they came into power.

At the time of the anti-Japanese agitation those misguided enough to make use of the occasion to distribute leaflets of a more or less "Red" tendency were speedily made aware that such propaganda would not be tolerated in this Colony. It may therefore be taken as very probable that the trouble that has arisen between the Chinese Reds and those of the Russian variety will have a good effect, among the so-called Communists in South China, whose activities always show a speedy tendency to slacken off in the absence of Soviet gold. We may also hope that the Chinese have far too much "sweet reasonableness" to

allow themselves to be deluded by such as the Bolsheviks, whose country is easily the last in Europe to be copied in any respect.

A United China.

It is very unlikely that anyone in this part of the world will share the view of the Paris "Temps" that the attitude of the United States in entering into a new treaty with China is anything in the nature of a "riposte" against Japan or any other nation. There is no need for such an attitude to be adopted. The United States are evidently actuated by the same reason as other nations have been or will be, namely, a desire to assist China, through the Nationalists to attain to something akin to unity. There can be little doubt that the Nationalist Government gives promise of representing a united China much more than any other political party since the inception of the Republic. The "Temps" refers to the Nationalists as "a revolutionary power," not even "officially recognised de jure" and "whose authority is extremely doubtful." This journal also says that it is "inadmissible" that the Nationalists should claim the right to "abrogate treaties on the ground that they are unfair." The French Government, it may safely be concluded, are unlikely to acquiesce in all that any Nationalist Government may seek to carry into effect, but they will be ill-advised if they do not fall into line in the general recognition that seems very likely to be accorded to the new Government. The British and the American Governments have clearly indicated that the Nationalists must be recognised if a recurrence, among other things, of the internecine wars—of which there has been more than enough—is not to take place. It is a peaceful and a united China that we want to see, and under a Nationalist Government, we repeat, we are much more likely to see it than under any other political or military faction in war-ridden China. The Nationalists must, of course, have it clearly pointed out to them that they cannot abrogate any and everything solemnly entered into by other Powers with China until after very close scrutiny.

The Hong Kong Tramways has declared an interim dividend of six cents per share payable on Wednesday, August 22.

Mrs. Charles Shank, wife of Mr. C. Shank of the H.K. Excavation and Pile Driving Company, returned to the United States on the "President Lincoln" to-day.

The V.R.C. is holding its first night fete for this season on August 4, commencing at 9 p.m. There will be swimming, water polo and dancing. Visitors are welcomed.

The local office of the Canadian Pacific Railway has issued a further collection of interesting folders in the familiar yellow jacket setting out details of the trans-continental service across Canada.

At 8 a.m. yesterday, while the Yaumati ferry "Man Yee" was proceeding to Hong Kong, a woman attempted to end her life by jumping overboard. She was rescued by the crew and subsequently taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

Before Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistrate's yesterday, a Chinese was charged with burglary at No. 303, Latham Road at 4 a.m., on Saturday, when he stole some clothing and a jade bangle. The Magistrate passed sentence of four months' hard labour.

Cinema-goers who wish to see "The Midnight Rose," the Gold Coast drama at the Queen's Theatre to-day and to-morrow should note that, while there will be movie performances at 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 and 9.20 p.m. as usual to-day, there will be no 9.20 p.m. movie performance to-morrow, the world famous magician Long Tack Sam beginning his season of four nights at 9.20 p.m. to-morrow.

Lum Ah-kin, the woman who lives at No. 8, Lai On-lane, Saling-pun, and her three children, who were admitted to the Government Hospital for eating rice pudding, believed to have contained poison, recovered and were discharged from the hospital yesterday. It has been discovered that the pudding contained no poison, but that the effects were owing to the sugar, which had been kept for a long time.

For riding without a light, in Jordan-road at 2 a.m., a Chinese youth was fined \$5 at the Kowloon Magistrate's this morning.

Last night a thief broke open the showcase of the Kong Sang tailor's shop, No. 19, Nathan-road, Kowloon, and stole an otter skin collar worth \$45.

The Harbour Master notifies to-day that in Lat. 22° 18' 11" N. and Long. 114° 9' 17" E. a depth of water 2 feet less than the charted depth may be obtained. (Chart No. 1459).

Mrs. H. White, manageress of the Kowloon Hotel, reported to the police yesterday that a European resident of the hotel, Captain Masson (60), has been missing since July 27.

Mr. McLeod, Chief Warden at Victoria Jail reported to the police yesterday that an inmate of the House of Detention named Shuck Bo (27) a native of Sandakan, had failed to report himself at the House at closing time at 4 o'clock.

Owing to a slip in the pen, it was stated that Mr. W. J. Kerr, who has lived in the Colony for thirty years, had signed an agreement to remain another five years on the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club's permanent staff at Fanling. The Club should, of course, have been the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club.

When a Chinese was this morning charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistrate's, with the unlawful possession of a pair of pliers "fit for an unlawful purpose," he candidly replied "Yes, I intended to use it for stealing." The Magistrate, without comment, passed sentence of three months' hard labour.

A Chinese lad appeared before Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistrate's this morning, in answer to a charge of hawking shell fish within the limits of the Yaumati Market. He admitted the offence. A previous conviction was brought against him for a similar offence last month. The Magistrate ordered the youth to have 4 strokes of the birch.

The Legislative Council is meeting on Thursday at 2.30 p.m., the venue being the Sanitary Board room in the Post Office building. Included in the agenda is the second reading of an Ordinance to amend further the Companies Ordinance of 1911, and the second reading of an Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance, 1908, both to be moved by the Attorney General.

The manager of the Wah Lai rope factory, No. 96, Apin-street, Shamshuipo, in a report to the police yesterday alleged that on July 28 he entrusted a foki named Lo Mo-kwong with a quantity of rope worth \$31 to deliver to a customer, and also to collect \$68 owing to the factory on an earlier transaction. The foki is alleged to have delivered the rope, collected \$69 and absconded with the money.

A Causeway Bay boat woman was this morning charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistrate's, with the unlawful possession on board her sampan of 100 taels of prepared non-Government opium. She stated that the drug was transferred to her boat from another craft the master of which promised to call, for the sack in a little while. She was fined \$7,000 or eight months' hard labour, and his Worship ordered the confiscation of the opium as well as the woman's passenger sampan.

Among the passengers who disembarked here from the "President Cleveland" last evening were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel K. Young, prominent Chinese residents of Honolulu, with their five children. Mr. Young is a leading merchant in Honolulu. He was born in Hawaii and returned to China as a boy, this being his second visit after an interval of about thirty years. Mrs. Young (nee Miss Chan) was also born in Hawaii and has never since been back to China. Evidence of the popularity of Mr. and Mrs. Young—among Chinese travelling on the Pacific—was forthcoming yesterday in the large number who went on board the "President Cleveland" to welcome them.

UNDER HIS JACKET. EIGHT POTS OF NON-GOVERNMENT OPIUM.

For the unlawful possession of 8 pots of unprepared and non-Government opium, a Chinese was fined \$12 with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment, at the Kowloon Magistrate's this morning. Defendant, described as a carpenter, admitted the offence. He was yesterday afternoon arrested in Sai-kung-road with the contraband under his jacket.

CORRESPONDENCE.

IS THAT SO?

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."] Sir,—Kindly permit me to refer to the humorous column "Is That So?" in the "China Mail" of Saturday, 28th inst., in which mention is made of Christian Science as follows:—"The Christian Scientist who argued that the man was only thinking he was sick will now be interested to hear that he thinks he is dead."

Whilst all Christian Scientists appreciate good humour, at the same time they do not wish any misconceptions to get abroad concerning Christian Science. Christian Science, as the name implies, is an exact, scientifically demonstrable religion and is certainly not any shallow theory of self-deception. The following passage is submitted from the Christian Science textbook "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, page 460, "Sickness is neither imaginary nor unreal,—that is, to the frightened, false sense of the patient. Sickness is more than fancy; it is solid conviction. It is therefore to be dealt with through right apprehension of the truth of being. If Christian healing is abused by mere smatterers in Science, it becomes a tedious mischief-maker. Instead of scientifically effecting a cure, it starts a petty crossfire over every cripple and invalid, buffeting them with the superficial and cold assertion, "Nothing ails you."

Yours, etc.,
W. H. ADLER,
Committee on Publication,
First Church of Christ, Scientist,
Hong Kong.
July 30, 1928.

LESSON SERMON.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, HONG KONG.

"Love" was the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, July 29.

The Golden Text was from 1. John 4:16, "We have known and believed the love that God hath to us. God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him."

Among the citations which comprised the Lesson-Sermon was the following from the Bible: "Be careful for nothing; but in everything by prayer and supplication with thanksgiving let your requests be made known unto God. And the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, shall keep your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus." (Phil. 4:6,7.)

The Lesson-Sermon also included the following passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy: "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need." (P. 494).

WANTED!

WARRANTS ISSUED FOR TWO CHINESE.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of two Chinese who are wanted by the local police for larceny and embezzlement, respectively.

The first man is Pak Yeung-on alias Pak Chiu-lan (26) who is accused of the larceny on July 23 of 12 old Chinese pictures valued at \$800 the property of Tze Shu-wa of No. 50, Queen's-road East. The other wanted man is Cheng Shing-wen (27), a native of Hong-fung, who is alleged to have embezzled \$175, the property of Chu Ping of No. 15, Wing Shing-street.

HIGH OFFICES.

NEW GOVERNORS FOR INDIAN POSTS.

London, Yesterday. H.M. the King has approved of the appointment of Sir Malcolm Hailey as Governor of the United Provinces and of Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency as Governor of Punjab.—Reuter.

THE PRIMATE.

RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE BY THE KING.

London, Yesterday. His Majesty the King received in audience the Archbishop of Canterbury on the occasion of his resignation.—Reuter.

DISABLED.

"CITY OF YOKOHAMA" AT COLOMBO.

Colombo, Yesterday. The "City of Yokohama" has arrived and repairs will be completed in a few days.—Reuter.

INTO THE HARBOUR.

SPIRIT DUMPED BY
SUPERINTENDENT.
COURT PROCEEDINGS.

At the Central Magistracy this morning, a junk man was charged, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, with the unlawful possession on board his junk of 577 gallons of dutiable spirit of wine, the duty on which was \$5,770. There were also two other charges of importing spirit into the Colony, and allowing his junk to be used for the importation of contraband.

The spirit, according to the evidence of Chief Preventive Officer Clark, was carried in bulk in the junk the hold of which contained five specially constructed water tight compartments, each of which was well filled with the stuff. There was a plugged hole in the bottom of each compartment which the C.P.O. suggested was for the purpose of letting the spirit run out in case of discovery. The spirit was of such an inflammable nature that for fear of a fire the Superintendent ordered the lot to be dumped into the harbour after it had been measured. The boat was seized yesterday anchored off Gunpowder Island, and the accused was the only person on board at the time.

In a statement to Revenue Officers, the accused stated that the spirit was transferred by force to his craft from a larger junk, but the C.P.O. stated that it was obvious that the accused's junk was specially fitted out to carry the stuff. The compartments had the appearance of having been freshly fitted.

Asked by the Magistrate what the spirit was intended for, Mr. Clark suggested that it could be used for the manufacture of "bootleg brandy," a couple of cases of the manufacture of which had been brought before the Court recently.

Remarking that the accused was obviously not the prime mover in the smuggling of the stuff, his Worship passed sentence of four months' hard labour without the option of a fine, and ordered the confiscation of the spirit and the junk.

NEW THEATRE

THE "KO SHING'S NEW
BUILDING."

FORMAL OPENING.

There was a large number of prominent residents present at the formal inauguration of the Ko Shing Theatre yesterday afternoon. The opening ceremony was conducted by the Hon. Dr. R.H. Kotewall, C.M.G.

The Hon. Dr. Kotewall said that it was a great pleasure for him to be asked to conduct the ceremony and, furthermore, the manager of the theatre was related to him. He was reminded of the time, some forty years ago, when he was brought to the theatre by his grandmother for the first time in his life. His head was bald now but he was glad to see the theatre converted into a new one. The airy building, comfortable accommodation, coupled with its fine appointments would undoubtedly give great pleasure to those who were entertained in it.

Finally, congratulations were offered to Mr. Li Cheung-hing, proprietor of the property and Lui Wai-chow, manager of the syndicate which has leased the building.

Mr. M. K. Lo, on behalf of the proprietor, thanked the Hon. Dr. Kotewall for performing the opening ceremony. He also congratulated the architect, Messrs. Palmer and Turner, for the splendid work they had done, and the Hang Sun contractors for completing the building in such a short time. Mr. Lo also thanked Miss Violet Capell and her pupils for entertaining them with a dancing display.

A Chinese play entitled "A Goddess Scattering Heavenly Flowers" was also performed.

Those present at the function, besides the Hon. Dr. Kotewall were Mrs. Kotewall and family, Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Lo, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Kom-tong, Mr. Justice P. Jacks and Mrs. Jacks, Mr. P. J. Wodehouse, D.S.P., C.I.E., and Mrs. Wodehouse, Major C. Wilson, Mr. J. P. Braga, Mr. H. Leung, Mr. H. Kwong, Mr. Li Yau-tsun, Mr. Ip Lan-chuen, Lt. Col. L. G. Bird, principal of Messrs. Palmer and Turner, Mr. H. T. Brooks, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade Department, Mr. Wong Kwong-tin and others.

A shopkeeper of No. 24, Spring Garden-lane, has reported to the police that on July 26, his son named Leung Ching (21) who was sent out to deliver a quantity of leather purses at various addresses, absconded with \$47, which he had collected on the goods.

POLICE RESERVE.

NIGHT FIRING FOR
SHARPSHOOTERS.

THE FLYING SQUAD.

The following order have been issued by the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.M.G., Captain Superintendent of Police.

The weekly classes for Police Reservists at the Police Training School, Kowloon, will be held on Wednesday, August 1st, and Tuesday, August 7th, at 6.00 p.m. sharp. All members of the Chinese and Indian Companies and of the Flying Squad who have not yet passed Part 2 of Training Course must attend. Special attention is drawn to the change in day from Wednesday to Tuesday in each week commencing second week in August.

Squad Drill.

All recruits of the Chinese and Indian Companies, and of the Flying Squad will parade at Central Police Station on Thursday, August 2 at 5.30 p.m. sharp for Squad Drill under Sergeant Condon. Dress—Muti.

Chinese Company.

Advanced recruits of the Chinese Company will attend at the Central Police Station on Thursday, August 2 at 5.30 p.m. sharp for Rifle Exercise under Sergeant Condon. Dress—Muti; Rifle, Belt, Frog, and Side Arms to be carried.

Training Course—Part 2.—Constable R57 Chun Kwon Chee has passed his examination in Part 2 of Training Course (knowledge of Police Duties and Regulations).

Inspection Parade.—Friday, August 10, has been tentatively fixed for an inspection of the Chinese Company by the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police. All members of the Company are requested to keep this date open. Full particulars will be announced in next week's orders.

Strength.

The following members of the Chinese Company are permitted to resign:—

Constable R44 Yeung Koon-shing on completing one full year's service, with effect from July 21.

Constable R51 Chan Kun Ying on completing one full year's service, with effect from July 21.

Constable R63 Lum Sam Yuen on leaving the Colony for good, with effect from July 25.

Indian Company.

The following members of the Indian Company have passed their examination in Part 2 of Training Course (knowledge of Police Duties and Regulations):—

Constable R236 Motoomall Ladharam—passed with credit.

Constable R241 Sultan Ahmed—passed.

Flying Squad.

The final instructional patrol of the month, of the Flying Squad Kowloon Section, will take place on Tuesday, July 31. Fall in at the Tsim Tsa Tsui Fire Brigade Station at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Dress—Khaki Uniform.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Hong Kong Section will take place on Thursday, August 2. Fall in at the Central Police Station at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Dress—Khaki Uniform.

Sharpshooters' Company.

Revolver Night Firing Practice.—This will be carried out on Kennedy Road Range on Wednesday evening, August 8, at 9.20 p.m. Members will assemble at the Range at that hour with revolvers, belts, and holsters. All members should attend.

(SGD.) W. KENT, A.S.P.

Adjutant.

Hong Kong, July 31.

MR. C. Y. CHUN.

Mr. Chun Chuk-yu and his wife are shortly to celebrate their 70th and 60th respective birthday anniversaries at Macao.

Mr. Chun Chik-yu is a member of the well-known family of South China. His father was the late Mr. Chun A-fong, of Wang Mau Cha, Heungshan, and Honolulu, and was known as the "Fruit King" of the latter place. Mr. Chun Chik-yu, in accordance with the modern practice, was sent abroad, and was in the earliest mission combining students, sent to America, among them being Mr. Tong Shao-yi, Mr. C. G. Yung, Hui Shun-yi and others. After an active career, which in a measure terminated in his service as Civil Governor of Kwangtung under the new regime in 1923, he retired to Macao. A son, Mr. Chun Wing-kei, commander of the Douglas Steamship Company, is well-known in business circles in Hong Kong.

COOLIE'S DEATH.

CORONER'S INQUEST AT THE
MAGISTRACY.

HERBALIST'S TREATMENT.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. E. Lindsell, sitting as Coroner, resumed the inquiry into the death of an aged coolie who died from blood poisoning at the Tung Wah Hospital on July 6 while receiving Chinese herbal treatment for a fractured leg, stated in evidence to have been caused on April 5 through being knocked down by a motor-car on the Pokfulam-road.

Dr. T. W. Ware, Government Medical Officer in charge of the Government Civil Hospital, said he was not at the Hospital in April last when the deceased was admitted, the Medical Officer then in charge being now on leave.

From the records left behind, however, it was shown that the man was suffering from a simple skin wound in the right leg. The treatment was partially successful. At the end of five weeks, the bones failed to unite properly, and an operation was advised. The patient seemed to be frightened, and at his own request for Chinese treatment was transferred to the Tung Wah Hospital on May 11. He was thoroughly healthy when he left, the skin wound by this time having completely healed up.

NO RECORD OF CASE.

On transfer, the police were informed, and they raised no objection. If the man had been suffering from blood poisoning then, it was not apparent. It was possible he had a delayed form of blood poisoning which the failure of the bones to unite might develop or accentuate.

In view of the fact that a previous witness, Dr. Kirk, had said that as far as he knew, no history of the case was received with this man on transfer to the Tung Wah Hospital, witness, at the conclusion of his evidence, was requested by the Coroner that this failure be rectified in the future and that a record be included in the routine governing these cases.

Witness promised to do so.

HERBALIST'S EVIDENCE.

Lum Chung-wah, a Chinese herbalist connected with the Tung Wah Hospital, said that the deceased was admitted on May 11 and treated for fracture of the leg. After twenty days the patient was able to walk. Witness said that the deceased was retained in hospital because he was not in a condition to work and also because he was destitute. The witness said that even after the patient could walk he was under treatment.

The Coroner: What happened on July 6?

Witness: On the morning of his death the patient was still able to take two bowls of rice. He became bad at 3 p.m. and died at midnight. In answer to further questions witness said that the deceased's symptoms on the day of his death were shortness of breath and vomiting. He attributed this condition to a disease known as "Keuk Hae."

WHAT "KEUK HAE" IS.

This, the witness said, was a sort of cramp which started from the leg and in some way affected the heart. It was in no way connected with the fracture, and the witness was not prepared to agree that death was due to blood poisoning. "Keuk Hae" the witness added, was caused by an excess of phlegm, due to weak lungs. It was the witness' opinion that the injury the deceased received in the motor accident did not hasten death.

Dr. Kirk, who had given evidence at the previous sitting, was re-called and asked if in view of the herbalist's evidence he was prepared to modify his opinion as to the cause of death.

Dr. Kirk said that the statement given by the Chinese herbalist seemed to him to correspond with an acute end, as, for instance, if a clot of blood forming in a vein had worked up to the heart. A clot of blood so forming would have caused the symptoms described.

Witness stated that the conception of anatomy and pathology as held by Western doctors and by Chinese herbalists, did not coincide and it made a discussion of that nature very difficult. The evidence of the herbalist to the Court was of greater value than his own evidence, which was formed from an examination after death.

INQUIRY ADJOURNED.

Having already stated previously that the primary cause of death was fracture of the leg, and the secondary cause blood poisoning, Dr. Kirk now asked leave to vary the secondary cause to dislodgement of a septic clot, which would give the symptoms of shortness of breath described by the herbalist.

The inquiry was adjourned until to-morrow for the purpose of Dr. Thomas and Dr. Kirk conferring with the herbalist, and it was indicated that should the herbalist's view be found to be correct that death was not due to the accident there would be no more need for the inquiry.

CINEMA NOTES.

"THE MIDNIGHT ROSE" AT
QUEEN'S.

GOLD COAST DRAMA.

A gripping story of love and adventure set against the colourful background of the Gold Coast is unfolded in "The Midnight Rose," which comes to the Queen's Theatre to-day and to-morrow. Most of the action in the picture takes place in a Gold Coast cabaret, and in this rather hectic setting an absorbing story of the refining influence of love between a reformed criminal and a cabaret dancer is told. Lyn de Putti, who played the part of Princess Olga in "Sorrows of Satan" is the heroine, appearing opposite Kenneth Harlan who portrays the leader of an underworld gang. Others also figuring prominently in the cast are "Gunboat" Smith and George Larkin. "The Midnight Rose" will be screened at all performances to-day but at 2.30, 5.10 and 7.15 only to-morrow, when Long Tack Sam, the world famous magician, conjurer, and acrobat, together with his large company of Chinese workers will commence their short Hong Kong season at 9.20 p.m. The prices of admission for Long Tack Sam's performance will be \$3, \$2 and \$1 and seats may be reserved for the entire season of four nights.

MARY PICKFORD FILM.

Mary Pickford arrives at the World Theatre to-day in one of her outstanding productions, "Sparrows," which will be shown at all performances until to-morrow. A whimsical tale of neglected childhood with Mary mothering a family of eleven human sparrows, the picture is full of the humour for which Miss Pickford is noted, although in the main, it is of a sober type. The story ends after a remarkable scene, showing the halfbreed escape of the little "sparrows," from a baby farm in the middle of an alligator infested swamp. Throughout, the picture is dominated by the acting of Mary Pickford, who is ably supported by Gustav von Seyffertitz, Roy Stewart, Mary Miller and others.

THREE FACES EAST."

"Three Faces East," which comes to the Star Theatre to-day and to-morrow, is a screen story of much strength and appeal. It is a picturisation of the famous stage success of the same name, written by Anthony Paul Kelly, and the featured roles are in the capable hands of such screen notables as Jetta Goudal, who had a leading part in "The Road to Yesterday," Robert Ames, the popular young screen star who played opposite Leatrice Joy in "The Wedding Song," Henry Walthall of "The Birth of a Nation" fame, and Clive Brook, a distinguished English stage and screen player. Romance, picturesque and appealing, lends a softening glow to the intrigue of espionage, the play of counter purposes, love, chicanery and sentiments of patriotism and loyalty to country, which form the elemental bases of the story.

A PUZZLE.

FATHER OR FATHER-IN-
LAW.

Two Chinese women residing at 115 and 116, Ki Lung-street, Yau-mat, appeared before Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, in answer to a charge of unlawfully harbouring an unmarried Chinese girl, under 18 years of age, on July 26.

The "father" of the girl in question prosecuted, and after he had given evidence, on being questioned, was found to be the "father-in-law" and not the father.

Sergeant Brittain, in charge of the case, said that he understood complainant to be her "father." Following further points of dispute, the Magistrate decided to remand the case for 24 hours, for the Secretariat of Chinese Affairs to investigate the matter more fully.

Mr. Frank Edwards, headmaster of Hornchurch Boys' School, was found by his wife in a serious condition in the garden of their home at Romford. He died shortly after. Mr. Edwards, who was fifty-five years of age, had been ill for some time. The mutilated body of Mr. Morris Corder, head-brewer at Romford Brewery, was found on the railway line at Gidea Park Station. He, too, had been ill some time. Both were keen sportsmen and Mr. Corder was a member of the Romford Golf Club.

The Ministry of Transport has sanctioned the L.C.C. scheme, which will cost \$47,000, for the formation of a "circum" at the Westminster approach to Lambeth Bridge.

Shadows Before

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED
IN THE "MAIL."

To-day—Queen's Theatre; "The Midnight Rose."

To-day—World Theatre; "Sparrows."

To-day—Star Theatre; "Three Faces East."

Aug. 1—At Queen's Theatre, Long Tack Sam and his company, of wonder workers, 9.20 p.m.

Aug. 2—Star Theatre; "After Midnight."

Aug. 2—Queen's Theatre; "The Red Mill" (At 9.15 Long Tack Sam).

Aug. 2—World Theatre; "Heaven on Earth."

Aug. 17—Second Band Concert at H.K.V.D.C. Headquarters.

Aug. 24—H.K.V.D.C.'s swimming gala at V.R.C. Bath, 9 p.m.

Aug. 2—H.K. Football annual meeting at Volunteer Headquarters, 5.30 p.m.

Miscellaneous.

August 3—Garrison Children's Schools' annual prize-giving, in H.K.V.D.C. drill hall, 11 a.m.

August 4—First night fete of Victoria Recreation Club, 9 p.m.

Between sixty and seventy persons were injured in an accident to the Missouri express, which left the rails seven miles south of Yates Centre, Kansas, last month. A broken rail is believed to have been the cause of the accident.

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9055—HEARTS AND DIAMONDS "
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FOREIGN POLICY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

would take no engagements in advance as to what they would do in any particular emergency in the future. It would depend on how the rest of the world thought that the United States were going to judge the action of an aggressor—whether they were going to help or hinder him. If American opinion ranged itself behind its own treaty then indeed the signature of this treaty would be an additional and most formidable deterrent of war and additional most valuable security for peace. That was what the British Government hoped it might be and it was in that spirit that the British Government were glad to co-operate with the United States Government in bringing their proposal to fruition.

EGYPT.

In regard to Egypt, Sir A. Chamberlain declared that the British Government remained true to the declaration of 1922. Whatever kind of government were established in Egypt they must take account of reservations contained in that declaration and must give satisfaction in regard to them until such time, if such time ever came, when they proposed to make a treaty with Britain on the only basis on which any responsible government would ever consent to negotiate. The present British Government based their action upon the policy pursued by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald when he was Labour Foreign Minister. They had carried out not a party policy but a national policy throughout their dealings with Egypt. He did not think the present time opportune for any fresh treaty to be negotiated.

CHINA.

Referring to China, the Foreign Secretary declared that the first step with the Nationalist Government must be the settlement of the Nanking incidents when the British Consulate was attacked and two British citizens were killed and a third British citizen had since died. All he asked was that the Nationalist Government, having accepted responsibility for what took place, it should make the settlement as friendly with this friendly country as it had done with the Government of the United States. When it had done that we could go on to discuss changes which were necessary and take up the question of treaty revision. We were prepared to enter into friendly negotiations with the Nationalist Government for the transition from the old to a new treaty system, in a way which would liberally meet the new Chinese aspirations and generously recognise the altered circumstances of the time. He thought we had a right to expect that, being animated with true friendly sentiments, we should meet with equally friendly treatment on the part of the Chinese Government.—British Wireless Service.

AMPLIFIED STATEMENT.

A Reuters message states that Sir A. Chamberlain, regarding China, emphasised that Britain adheres to the spirit inspiring the declarations of December, 1926, and January, 1927. Britain has no territorial ambitions in China and desires friendly relations with the Chinese Government. Sir A. Chamberlain pointed out that the negotiations had failed with the Government of Nanking in connection with the Nanking incident, yet the Nanking Government, failing to secure their terms from Britain had offered almost immediately terms which were acceptable to Britain to the United States.

A UNITED CHINA.

Britain desired to see China united and peaceful under a stable administration. Sir Austen believed that when that had been achieved in the interests of peaceful traders like the British it would serve no less in the interests of the Chinese. He was of opinion that when the Nanking Government accepted the responsibility for the Nanking incident "and I do not think it necessary or desirable to go behind their acceptance of that responsibility" they should make a settlement as friendly with Britain as they had made with the United States.

A NEW TREATY.

Sir A. Chamberlain said Britain was quite prepared to negotiate a commercial treaty to take the place of the present system of restriction upon their tariff freedom.

We are prepared as their own progress allows, as life and property become secure and as their authority to discharge the ordinary obligations of a civilised government becomes strong enough for the task—to enter into friendly negotiations with them in the transition from the old treaty system to a new system which liberally meets their new aspirations and generally recognises the changed circumstances of the time and I think we are entitled to expect being animated with these liberal sentiments, that we ourselves should meet with an equally friendly attitude on the part of the Chinese Government.

Britain did not recognise Manchuria as anything but part of

China and Britain recognised that Japan with great interests in Manchuria might well feel anxious regarding the protection of her people there; but the British interest was in a united China under one government which could take and keep an obligation in China wherewith Britain could negotiate and maintain a friendly settlement. Britain did not desire to keep troops there longer than was necessary but there were still precautions to be taken if the British Government were to discharge the duty it owed to the British communities in China.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S VIEWS.
Mr. Lloyd George said that Sir A. Chamberlain had adhered honourably to the previous declaration of our policy regarding China and he (Mr. Lloyd George) was delighted to hear Sir A. Chamberlain's declaration about Manchuria. Mr. Lloyd George hoped that there was not going to be practical annexation of Manchuria by Japan. Mr. Ponsonby (Labour) said that once the Nanking Government were recognised by His Majesty's Government they would be in a position if they found themselves in difficulties with regard to Manchuria to bring their grievances before the League of Nations and allow the league to settle any dispute which might arise between them and Japan.

VISITS FROM NATIONALISTS.
In reply to questions, Sir A. Chamberlain stated that recently he had received visits from Mr. Hu Han-min and Mr. Sun Fo, with whom friendly conversations had taken place of a general nature regarding Sino-British relations. Sir A. Chamberlain hoped the Nationalist Authorities would now settle the Nanking incidents.

In reply to a question regarding the Sino-American negotiations and the possibility of Britain, America and other Powers simultaneously recognising the Nanking Government, Sir A. Chamberlain said that as the United States had already acted without consultation of other Powers in signing the treaty it was impossible for those Powers to act in concert with them in measures of simultaneous recognition.

Mr. Malone suggested that the American note did not go so far as the British Christmas Memorandum and asked Sir A. Chamberlain to take the lead in reorganising British policy in the Far East.

Sir A. Chamberlain declared that he had no particular anxiety to "take the lead and try to get ahead of anybody else. We stated our policy and were willing to proceed on those lines when the Nanking episode was settled."

Replying to Comdr. Kenworthy, Sir A. Chamberlain said that every opportunity would be taken both by himself and the British Minister in Peking to assure the Chinese people of the friendly attitude of His Majesty's Government and he had reason to believe that the attitude, especially since the publication of the Memorandum of December, 1926, was becoming appreciated both by the Chinese public and the Nationalist Government.

Sir A. Chamberlain pointed out that the Nanking Government had settled the Nanking incident with the United States Government before the latter had proceeded further.

Sir A. Chamberlain, at the instance of Britain was quite prepared to negotiate a Commercial Treaty.

Sir A. Chamberlain foreshadowed a further reduction of British troops in China before long.

The House of Commons agreed to the Foreign Office vote.—Reuters.

A PIER.

OBJECTED TO AS AN INCONVENIENCE.

"The prosecution will be satisfied if the inconvenience be removed in two days," said Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistrate's court this morning, in a case in which a junk master residing at 138 Tung-chol-street, Yau-mat, was charged with erecting a pier without leave of the authorities of the Public Works Department, in the Yau-mat Typhoon Shelter on April 21.

The pier is situated near Shantung-street, and Mr. A. C. Burford, Senior land bailiff prosecuting said that it was erected close to the Yau-mat Ferry Wharf, and was a hindrance to the fair running of the launches.

The defendant, while admitting the erection of the pier without proper warrant of the authorities said that he was unaware of the inconvenience.

Mr. Burford said that he would be satisfied if the inconvenience be removed within two days, and that if the defendant desired to re-erect another pier, he must first obtain leave to do so.

The defendant was accordingly ordered to remove the pier within the given time.

During the past eight months Inche Rutch, bin Alani, has served in the Monopolies Department, making a total of forty-three years in Government service.

MOTOR v. CYCLE.

COLLISION SEQUEL AT MAGISTRACY.

OTHER CASES.

Before Major C. Willson, O.B.E., at the Central Magistracy this morning, there was a sequel to a collision outside No. 1 Police Station between motor car No. 167 and motor cycle No. 955, when the driver of the motor car was summoned for reckless driving on Leighton Hill-road.

Mr. J. M. d'Almada Remedios watched the case on behalf of the motor cycle driver pending an action in the Summary Court.

The defendant admitted the offence, whereupon Sub-Inspector C. F. Alexander explained that the defendant's car in passing another car collided with the motor cycle. At the time the defendant was quite willing to pay compensation. Sergt. Baker said that he did not know the actual damage suffered by the motor cycle.

Mr. Remedios said that the damage amounted to \$130 odd. He explained that in overtaking another car the defendant was on the wrong side of the road and collided with the motor cycle which was coming from the opposite direction. In fineing defendant \$15 his Worship said that he could not make an order for compensation, and would leave Mr. Remedios to his civil remedy.

Mr. Remedios:—Yes, that is what I came here for.

Obstruction on Peak.
Mr. A. Sommerfelt was the complainant in a case in which a Chinese driver was summoned for obstruction near the Peak Hotel garage.

Sub-Inspector Alexander said that Mr. Sommerfelt was driving a car along Stubbs-road and near the Peak Hotel the defendant had placed his car in the middle of the road which prevented Mr. Sommerfelt from passing. He had to wait a considerable time before he could get past. There was no reason for putting the car there as the defendant was sitting in it talking to several other Chinese.

The defendant said that he stopped there to allow a passenger to alight and added that he allowed a private car to pass him.

In reply to his Worship Mr. Sommerfelt said that the defendant's car was in the middle of the road between the Peak Hotel Garage and the place where the chairs and riches were parked. He was talking to other Chinese.

A fine of \$10 was imposed.

Taxi Driver Summoned.
Dr. G. W. Pope, Medical Officer of Health, was the complainant in another case in which a taxi driver was summoned for dangerous driving at the Star Ferry wharf, on July 17.

Dr. Pope explained that he was driving along Connaught Road from East to West and as he was approaching the Star Ferry Wharf the defendant drove a taxi suddenly from a side-street right in front of the complainant's car.

The defendant was fined \$10.

STILL AT IT.

YANGTZE WAR RUMOURS AGAIN.

CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

The Upper Yangtze warlords are "still at it" and war rumours are rife again, as will be seen from the following:—

Ichang, Yesterday.
It is reported that the Kwangsi Group in the Nationalist Party, in charge of Hankow and the Hu provinces, has ordered General Yang Sen to drive General Liu Hsiang out of Chungking, which is 1,400 miles from the sea. Yang Sen is said to be confident of success (with backing from Hankow) and hostilities are expected to commence immediately.—British Naval Wireless.

Changsha, Yesterday.
It is reported here that Lilang, 40 miles south-east of Changsha, is in the hands of a roving band of bandits and guerrillas.—British Naval Wireless.

HAWKERS.

PERMITS FOR AGED PERSONS.

In discharging an old woman, 71 years of age, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, Mr. W. Schofield told her that it was possible for her to obtain a pass to hawk without a licence in view of her advanced age, and owing to the fact that she was a widow.

The old woman expressed her thanks to His Worship. It appeared that she came from a village called Kwai-ki, on the outskirts of Kowloon-city. She has no land but had property in the form of a few huts. Her husband is dead and she is too old to work in the country, so she hawks for her food.

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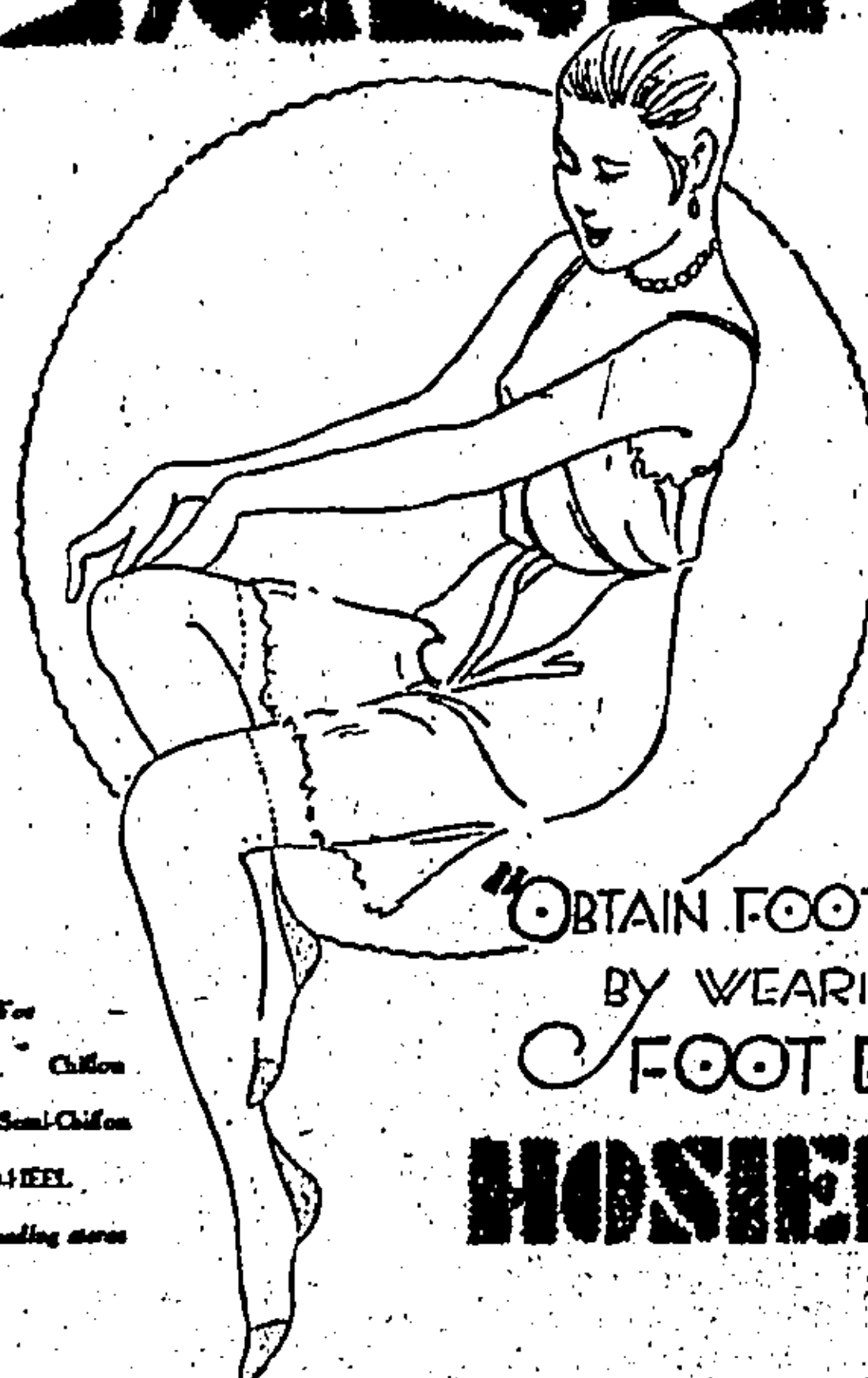
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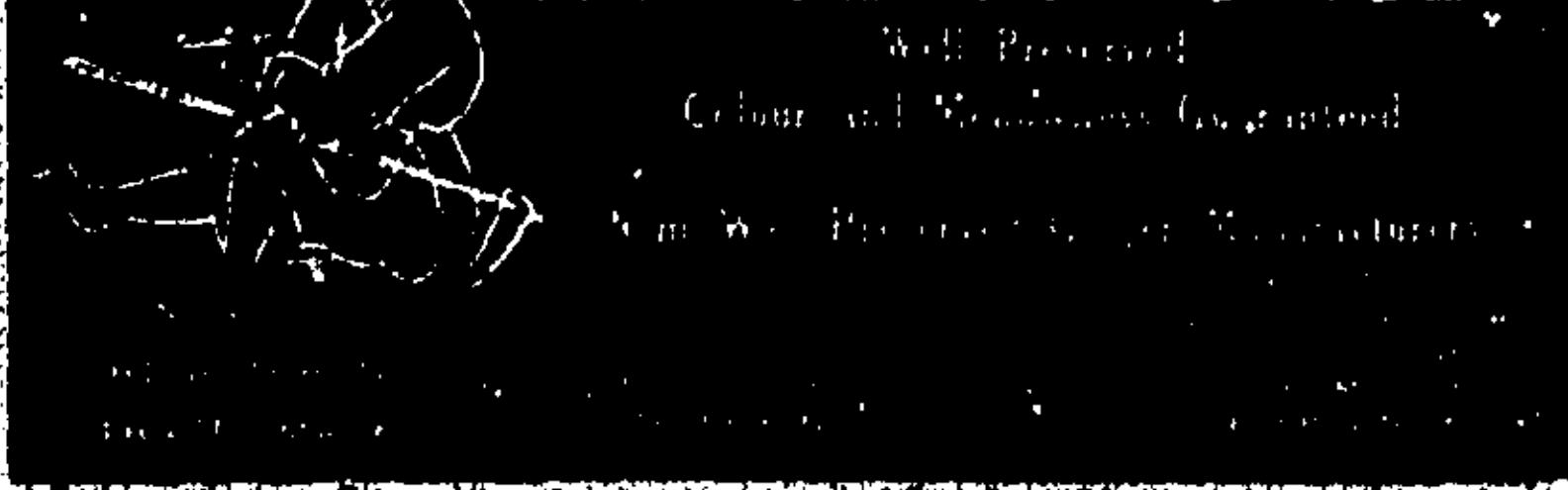
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Sport Columns

GOLF & MENTALITY.

PLAY GOVERNED BY PSYCHICAL ACTION.

PERIL OF PESSIMISM.

[By Herbert C. Jolly.]

It is said that golf is nine-tenths a mental operation. I agree within certain limits. After the player has learnt what may be called the physical side of the game—to swing and control his striking power—it becomes almost entirely a matter of the mind governing physical action. I always feel that the player, good, bad or indifferent, does not study this side of it sufficiently, and in most instances not at all.

I spend a considerable part of my time teaching, and it is work which interests me greatly because it gives one an insight into the minds of my pupils. Perhaps the thing which has impressed me most of all is that players think against instead of in favour of themselves.

For instance, there is the golfer who has little or no trouble with the drive, and yet hates his brassie because he cannot get the proper results with it. There is little or no difference in the clubs. Indeed, the brassie with its loft should be the easier to use, but the player will not play with it in the same simple manner as the driver. He persists in doing something different because he thinks that it is necessary to pick the ball up. You may tell him to swing just as if he were on the tee, but he goes about the shot differently, thinking it is more difficult and so creates difficulties for himself which should not, and would not, exist but for his state of mind.

As a teacher I realise full well that I can only hope to show the correct physical movement, and how the ball should be struck. After that it is purely a personal affair, and the player must find his own salvation. If you are going to think about golf, and I fear you must, it should be, the positive things which should occupy the mind. Never mind about the "Don'ts." Cut them out altogether and concentrate on the things to do.

CALMNESS ESSENTIAL.
It is said that the man who is wearier by a week's work finds relief on the course, but I am not sure of this. If the shots go wrong he may be all the more worried. For you want a calm mind to play successfully, and I have known of many instances in which the work-tired player was in a worse state at the beginning of a round than before he set off!

Golf is a wonderful indication of character. Those who are impatient in ordinary affairs usually swing quickly; they want to get the operation over, and similarly those who are late for an appointment swing quickly. They are still in a hurry though they may be unconscious of the fact.

Pupils have told me that they can play fourteen holes well and then have four bad ones. They anticipate a breakdown and, of course, it happens. This however, is yet another instance of the mental picture controlling physical action. It is said that imagination is a handicap instead of an aid to golf, but if you are endowed with imagination, I think it must be controlled in the proper way. I have sometimes believed that I could hole a chip shot and straightway have done so. Yet on the other hand I have pictured myself missing an eighteen-inch putt and sure enough the ball has slipped off the edge of the hole.

One of my most interesting pupils was a lady who for some strange reason would suddenly lose her grip for two or three holes and although I tried many remedies failed to hit on the cure and the trouble went on for some weeks. After having studied her closely, however, I came to the conclusion that the reason why she slackened the grip before striking the club was that she played the shot mentally before she had time to complete the physical movement. I worked on this idea for some time, and at last the trouble disappeared. Possibly a little impatience too had something to do with it, but it seems quite reasonable to suggest that if the mind works too quickly and races ahead of the hands, the result can hardly be as planned.

COMMON FAULT.
Slicing is a very common fault, and I have often found that this is due to the head and shoulders being too near the ball at the moment of impact. As the club is coming down the player in effect says to himself: "I am all wrong; I have not given myself sufficient room. I must get further away." Work this out for yourself and examine the effect. As the player moves backwards or forwards, the hands are bound to be drawn, inward and the club face is pulled across the ball. Hence the spin and the slice.

Thus these facts I have mentioned, show how the mind works and the harmful effects which may be produced, but there is the other side I have just touched on, namely the player helping himself by thinking of the right thing. This probably is to a large extent a matter of confidence.

There is nothing worse than to be apprehensive and anticipate trouble. It is the surest way of finding it. I am certain that nothing contributes more to success than a bright and cheerful outlook. Some players are never rid of the fear of slicing from the tee, and they aim for the left hand side of the fairway believing that if the ball swings in there will still be room for it on the course. But in anticipating and guarding against the slice they do a good deal to bring it about. In the first place they get their stance all wrong and in all probability slice more violently than ever. It would be far better if they would shut the slice out of their minds and concentrated on hitting the ball down the middle.

HONG DOUBLES.

THE CATHEDRAL PAIR BEATEN.

C. Blinker and G. Miskin (Gilmair & Co.) owe 2/6 beat the Very Rev. A. Swann and Rev. H. V. Koop (St. John's Cathedral) owe 4/6 in the second round by 6-4, 6-2 yesterday. They now meet the winners of R. Gordon and W. D. Fiddes-Wilson (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) scr. v. D. J. Gilmore and T. L. Christie (Chartered Bank) rec. 15.

To-day's Matches.
The following pairs meet in the second round this afternoon:—Lt. Col. Wyatt and Rev. F. P. W. Alexander owe 15/3 v. W. M. Lyons and L. A. Owen (A.P.C.) scr. v. R. Gordon and W. D. Fiddes-Wilson (Jardine, Matheson & Co.) scr. v. D. J. Gilmore and T. L. Christie (Chartered Bank) rec. 15.

CHANNEL SWIM.

TEMME'S SUCCESS IN JUST OVER SIX HOURS.

London, July 31.
Temme, who swam the Channel on August 5, 1927, to-day swam the Bristol Channel from Penarth to Weston-super-Mare in six hours seven minutes.
The straight line distance is twelve miles, but owing to cross currents the swimmer covered 20 miles.
The Bristol Channel was previously swum by Miss Kathleen Thomas in 7 hours 14 minutes.

VOLUNTEERS AT HOCKEY.

The H.K.D.F. Volunteers yesterday defeated a hockey team from the K.O.S.B. Regiment by four goals to two. Owen Hughes (2), McKay and Stannion were scorers for the winners and Sergts. Bruno and Skeggs registered for the soldiers.

STANDARD TIME.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

Sunrise and Sunset in Hong Kong during August, 1928, standard time for the 120th meridian, East of Greenwich, is as follows:		
August	a.m.	p.m.
1	5.54	7.04
2	5.55	7.03
3	5.56	7.03
4	5.56	7.02
5	5.56	7.02
6	5.57	7.01
7	5.57	7.01
8	5.57	7.00
9	5.58	7.00
10	5.58	6.59
11	5.58	6.58
12	5.59	6.57
13	5.59	6.56
14	5.59	6.55
15	6.00	6.55
16	6.01	6.54
17	6.01	6.53
18	6.02	6.53
19	6.02	6.52
20	6.02	6.51
21	6.02	6.50
22	6.03	6.49
23	6.03	6.49
24	6.03	6.48
25	6.03	6.47
26	6.04	6.46
27	6.04	6.45
28	6.04	6.44
29	6.04	6.43
30	6.05	6.42
31	6.05	6.41

Mr. Shashoua, a South American visitor, was thrown when riding in Hyde Park recently. His horse bolted, struck a tree, and threw Mr. Shashoua on to some railings. Mr. Shashoua was taken to St. George's Hospital, where he is in a serious condition, suffering from severe injuries, and a fractured wrist.

GAMBLING.

DENUNCIATION BY AN IPOH PADRE.

EVIL RAMPANT IN MALAYA.

The question of gambling in connection with horse-racing has drawn more than one protest from a Perak pulpit recently.

At Wesley Church, Ipoh, the Rev. L. Proebstel, who is District Superintendent of the M. E. Mission, Perak, referred to the subject a few weeks ago, and again on Sunday evening (says a Straits paper to hand) he called attention to the letter appearing in the correspondence columns of the "Times of Malaya" under the heading "Gambling or Sport?" signed by a Singapore resident with the nom-de-guerre of "Thirty Years in Malaya."

A GROWING MENACE.
The Reverend Mr. Proebstel said that those who had read that defence of present conditions on the local racecourse would probably agree with him that it was a stupid attempt to defend an evil that had assumed most dangerous proportions.

"There is no doubt," declared Mr. Proebstel, "that gambling at racecourses is becoming a very grave evil."

Continuing, Mr. Proebstel said that one of the biggest steps in public morals was taken recently when the various turf clubs of the F.M.S. advertised that hereafter "Visiting Members" will have to be bona fide visitors whose application for membership in such clubs should be proposed and seconded by members of the Club and that these Visiting Members can only attend the races if accompanied by the members of the Club who sponsor them.

"We do not know who is responsible for bringing the Turf Clubs to book on this matter," declared the Reverend gentleman, "but whoever it is, he deserves the thanks of the general public."

It was also gratifying, proceeded Mr. Proebstel, to notice that the Police had arrested, and the Magistrate had convicted, a bookmaker. That that bookmaker was not a European had nothing to do with the case. The main thing was that the Police were alive to the evils of gambling at the racecourse and were willing to act, and it was to be hoped that further prosecutions would be made, if necessary.

WILD HOPES.
In Malaya too many people founded their lives on "luck." They had just read of a former member of their Church having drawn a \$2,500 Sweep-stake.

"Most people would say 'How lucky!' or 'How nice!'," I say, added the speaker, "how cursed and how damnable. I was formerly acquainted with a man in Penang who made such a 'lucky' draw. He was congratulated by all his friends on his luck. In less than two years he was begging at the doors of this Mission for a job for his wife in order to support himself."

"The Calcutta Sweep is one of the most harmful institutions allowed to operate anywhere in the world. Not because it is a gamble, nor because it is worse than any other gamble, nor because it is in Calcutta, but because the size of the stake leads millions to build their lives on false hopes and worse than false foundations. I have friends who always buy tickets. They dream of the wealth that may come to them and bring them—surcease from labour and monetary troubles. They never stop to think that anything which is got for nothing is worth just that—nothing. It is a mathematical truth that nothing equals nothing, and a fortune cannot be bought with a lottery ticket. Life has a habit of exacting every penny's worth out of one some time or other."

"I once saw a cartoon of an over-dressed, pampered woman getting into a taxi-cab. Her husband, also over-dressed, was assisting her. Beneath was written 'The hardest way to make money is to marry it.' There is a harder way yet, and that is to win it at the race track."

OPPORTUNITY AND LUCK.

"I do not believe in 'luck.' Everything which I relate to life teaches me that the valuable, lasting, worthwhile things of life have to be earned. They are the results of millions of years of patience and steady evolution. They are the result of achievement. Everyone of them has cost, not one man but the whole race of mankind, dearly."

"I do believe in opportunity. Life is full of opportunities. Everyman is constantly faced with circumstances of life which will help or hinder him according to his reaction. To that you will say: 'Is not gambling, are not Sweepstakes and horse races opportunities to make money?' I will say: Yes, they are opportunities to sell your soul for thirty pieces of silver and hang yourself."

MAGIC AND FUN.

LONG TACK SAM'S VARIED PROGRAMME.

TO-MORROW'S ATTRACTION.

To-morrow night at 9.20 the world famous magician, Long Tack Sam, with his company of Chinese wonder-workers, will commence a season of four nights at the Queen's Theatre. Long Tack Sam and his wonder-workers are a company of Chinese artists who present an astonishing Oriental programme that includes singing, dancing, juggling, magic, contortion and a host of other stunts of mystifying character, not forgetting that comedy prevails throughout the entire offering. The programme, offered by Long Tack Sam and his versatile assistants is seemingly endless. There is snap to their work that puts the various remarkable stunts over in a rapid manner. This company of richly-robed contortionists, jugglers, magicians, and tumblers cannot help exciting interest and wonder. But it is smiling, chaffing, lovable Long Tack Sam himself who wins the hearts and the responsive laughter of his audience. For he makes his act a continuous fusillade of jokes and quips, sotto voce imitations, parodies and grotesque foolery. He puckers his face into the quizzical fineness of a Londoner, as he speaks in pure English of Fiddadilly, and a Yankee when he sees a joke. He is irresistibly droll. Owing to engagements in Australia, Long Tack Sam's season in Hong Kong is limited to four nights only. Admission is at the popular prices of \$8, \$2 and \$1 and advance booking for the entire season is now open at the Queen's Theatre.



Mexico City, Mex.—General Jose Alvarez, the leading figure in the latest version of "Carman"—he is in the same position as was "Don Jose." For today he is under arrest for aiding a ring of silk smugglers and defrauding the Government out of \$180,000. A beautiful Mexican dancer's name is linked with that of General Alvarez—completing the opera "Carman." General Alvarez is President Calles' Chief of Staff.

STRAITS SURVEYS.

DEPARTMENT'S DIFFICULTIES IN SINGAPORE.

The demand for title and other surveys was more than maintained during the year, says the 1927 report on the Colony. In the Settlement of Malacca this demand was fully met, and arrears were reduced. In Penang and Province Wellesley equilibrium was almost maintained, but in Singapore the number of uncompleted surveys increased considerably.

Although surveys in Singapore present obstacles of a kind and degree seldom encountered elsewhere, the Department's chief difficulty lies in the maintenance of a subordinate staff adequate in numbers and efficiency. During recent years recruiting has proceeded energetically and training methodically, but the full effects of this campaign will not be felt for some time. It takes nearly six years to convert a youth fresh from school into an efficient surveyor, and the attractive terms offered by private employers result in frequent resignations.

Geological Survey.

The preliminary geological survey of the Straits Settlements has been completed by the publication of an account of the geology of Malacca by Mr. J. B. Scrivenor, Government Geologist, Federated Malay States. It is improbable that there remain in Malacca, undiscovered mineral deposits of importance. Gold mining, as an industry, has ceased to exist, but tin mining continues in the vicinity of Kesang and Jasin. Tin ore occurs on the coast and in the sea-bed between Tanjong Serai and Tanjong Bras Basah, where prospecting, now proceeding, may prove values sufficiently high for dredging.

"CHAUVE-SOURIS."

TROUPE THAT BEGAN IN A CELLAR.

NOW DISBANDED.

The famous "Chauve-Souris" troupe has come to an end in New York.

"I have no contract for any country," Nikita Balleff announced to his company the other day, "and I do not know when I shall have one."

The Chauve-Souris, which is now twenty years old, was originally founded in a cellar in Moscow partly by artists belonging to the Moscow Art Theatre, and when the revolution came many of the company escaped and opened in Paris. They then came to London and were a fair success financially, although in an art sense they were a revelation.

Exquisite Artistry.
Their show consisted of a number of "turns" in the nature of a revue, all of exquisite artistry. Balleff, whose grotesque English accent and vivid personality were two of the troupe's greatest assets, acted as "comper."

Nearly every capital in Europe knew them and welcome their visits. After going to America they returned with greater success. They were again there last year, when they failed to draw at the Vaudeville.

Recently, however, Morris Gest has toured them with great success in America, and Balleff's own share of the profits is said to have been \$18,000.

The Russians left in New York are very angry at the breaking-up of the company.

CHANG'S ADVISER.

ROMANTIC CAREER OF D. E. SWINEHART.

Although the Japanese authorities have since decided that there was no foul play, considerable mystery surrounded the death of D. E. Swinehart, American military adviser to the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin, in whose army he held high rank, who was found dead on the beach at Kamakura, Japan. According to reports from Tokyo, at first it was believed that Swinehart had met his death by drowning, but examination of his body showed that his hair was matted with blood and his face bruised and bloody, as if he had been beaten with some blunt instrument.

It is known that Swinehart was in possession of many important secrets of the late Marshal Chang and had a hand in the varied ramifications of Chang's political intrigue. Swinehart told Tokyo newspaper men that he "was in the know" particularly in the matter of the execution of Kuo Sung-lin immediately following his capture by Chang's forces during the Kuo rebellion of 1925. Swinehart declared that Kuo was executed against Chang's orders and before they could take him to Chang because Kuo knew the inside about General Yang Yu-ting, the present Chief-of-Staff at Mukden and second in command to the Young General, Chang's son who has become Tupan of Mukden. Whether or not Swinehart was in possession of the secrets of Kuo Sung-lin is not known, but during his stay in Tokyo Swinehart dropped several hints that he was far from being in the esteem of Yang Yu-ting.

Swinehart had planned to leave Tokyo for Mukden where he was to confer with the Young General, Marshal Chang's son, on the question of being retained as an adviser to him. It is known that Swinehart and General Chang were close friends and there was every reason to believe that he would be retained, although he had frankly admitted to friends in Tokyo that with the Generalissimo's death, he was "thrown out of a job."

An Adventurous Life.

Before he was out of High School in Colorado where he was born, Swinehart was down in Panama fighting and working at times on the Panama canal. He took part in two Central American revolutions and then returned to the United States where he worked his way through the University of South Carolina receiving an engineers' degree. Then he returned to Central America for more fighting, and eventually drifted into South America. When the World War began he saw a better field in France for his services and was soon leading an infantry company overseas, with the rank of captain.

The war over, Swinehart turned back to Peru and was assisting behind a machine gun train on the President's palace when Leguia marched into power in Peru. It was a bloodless revolution—not exactly the kind Swinehart preferred, but at the time a revolution—and the Dictator made him a military adviser. Military advising is all right when there is work for the military, said Swinehart, but Peru had set-

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Bank, 4 months' sight	2/- 1/2
Credits, 4 months' sight	—
Documentary 4 months' sight	—
On Paris—	
On demand	125 7/8
Credits, 4 months' sight	—
On Berlin—	
On demand	—
On New York—	
On demand	49 1/4
Credits, 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay—	
Wire	185 1/2
On demand	185 1/2
On Calcutta—	
Wire	185 1/2
On demand	185 1/2
On Singapore—	
On demand	87 1/2
On Manila—	
On demand	99
On Shanghai—	
On demand	76
30 days' sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand	103
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per taal)	—
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	
buying rate	2/1 1/2 \$9.55
Silver (per oz.)	27 5/16
Bar Silver in Hong Kong	—
Kong	4 1/2 % prem.
Chinese Copper Cash nom.	—
Chinese Copper Cents 6 % prem.	—
Rate of Native Interest	—
Chinese Sub. Coin	23 % dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin Par.	—

LONDON EXCHANGES.

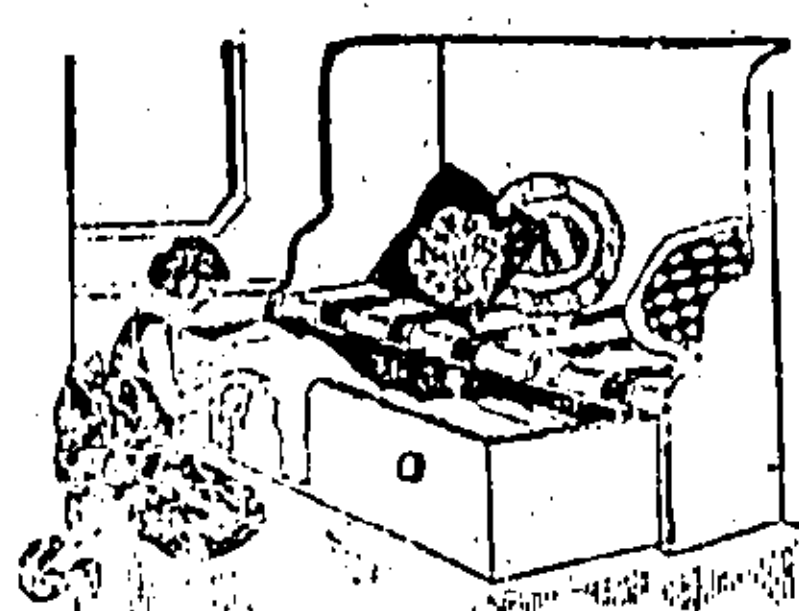
London, Yesterday.	
Paris	125.05
New York	48 25/32
Brussels	34.90
Geneva	25.22 1/2
Amsterdam	12.08
Milan	92.80
Berlin	20.35
Stockholm	18.15
Copenhagen	18.19
Oslo	18.20
Vienna	34.42
Prague	163 1/2
Helsingfors	198
Madrid	29.52
Lisbon	2 3/16
Athens	375
Bucharest	797 1/2
Rio	5 29/32
Buenos Aires	47 7/16
Bombay	1/6 29/32
Shanghai	2/8
Hong Kong	2/0 1/2
Yokohama	1/10 1/2
Silver Spot and Forward	27 5/16

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T.T. on Shanghai	76		
Hongkong Bank	\$1295	b	n
do. Lon. Reg.	\$141 1/4	n	n
Chartered Bank	\$22 1/2	n	n
Mercantile A. & B.	\$48	n	n
do. C.	\$24 1/2	n	n
P. & O. Bank	\$49 1/2	n	n
Bank of East Asia	\$75	n	b
Insurance.			
Canton Insurance	\$335	b	b
Union Insurance	\$346	n	n
North China Insurance	\$714	n	n
Yangtze Insurance	\$35	n	n
China Underwriters	\$32 1/2	n	b
China Fire Insurance	\$245	b	b
H.K. Fire Insurance	\$730	b	b
Shipping.			
Douglas	\$38 1/2	b	b
H.K. Steamboats	\$27	n	n
H.K. Tugs & Lighters	\$2	n	n
Indo-China (Pref.)	\$35	b	b
do. (Def.)	\$70	n	n
Shell Transports	100/-	n	n
Water-boats	\$20 1/4 b 20 1/4	n	n
Mining.			
Benguet	\$1 1/2	b	b
Kailan Mining Ad.	0/-	n	n
Langkat (Combined)	T11	s	s
do. (Single)	T5	n	n
Shanghai Explorations	T245	n	n
Shanghai Loans	T34	n	n
Ranba	\$440	b	b
Tromoh Mines	17/0	n	n
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.			
H.K. & S. Wharves	\$139 1/2	n	n
H.K. & S. Docks	\$40	n	n
China Providents	\$5.10	n	n
Hongkong	T150	n	n
New Engineering	T5	n	n
Shanghai Docks	T100	n	n
Cotton Mills.			
Ewo Cottons	\$38.00	b	b
Oriental Cottons	\$38 1/2	s	s
Shai Cottons (Old)	T23 1/2	n	n
do. (new)	T27 1/2	n	n
Lands, Hotels & Bldgs.			
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$8.90	b	b
Hongkong Lands	\$37 1/2	b	b
Shanghai Lands	T150	n	n
Humphreys Estates	\$14.35	b	b
Hongkong Realities	\$7 1/2 b 7 1/2	s	s
H.K. Territorials	—	n	n
Prince's Buildings	—	n	n
Public Utilities.			
H.K. Tramways	\$24 1/2	b	b
Peak Trams (old)	18	n	n
do. (new)	38	a	a
Star Ferry	\$64 1/2	n	n
China Lights	—	n	n
do. (old)	\$11.60	s	s
do. (new)	\$11.55	n	n
do. 1923 issue	\$11.40	n	n
H.K. Electric	\$48 1/2	b	b
Electric (new)	\$47 1/2	n	n
Macao Electric	\$20 1/2	b	b
H.K. Telephones	\$25 1/2	b	b
China Buses	\$10 1/2	b	b
Singapore Tractions	10/6	b	b
do. Pref.	17/6	b	b
Industrials.			
China Sugars	\$2 1/2	s	s
Maabon Sugars	\$2 1/2	n	n
Canton Ice	\$9.70	b	b
Cementa (comb.)	\$9 b 9 1/2	s	s
do. (old)	\$8.40	n	n
do. (new)	\$11.55 b 1 1/2	s	s
H.K. Ropes (old)	6.80	n	n
United Asbestos	\$6 1/2	n	n
do. (new)	\$6 1/2	n	n
Stores, &c.			
Dairy Farms	\$21.90	s	s
Vatsons	\$14	b	b
Wing & A. Wings	50 cts.	n	n
Ang, Crawford's	\$2 1/2	n	n
Macintosh	\$2 1/2	n	n
Macintosh	\$3 1/2	n	n
Ym. Powell's	\$3	b	b
Miscellaneous.			
H.K. Amusements	\$26 1/2 s x Div.	n	n
H.K. Constructions	\$1 1/2 s 1 1/2	n	n
Ind. & B. Ind.	60 1/2	n	n
I. L. K. Govt. Loans	6% Prem. b	n	n

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RADIO TOPICS

CONCERNING YOUR VALVE FILAMENT.

[By Ultimax.]

The efficiency of the filaments of the valves we use in our receiving sets is an important matter. Their sole function is to supply an emission of electrons, and in the early days we had short and comparatively thick filaments of tungsten. This substance was found to be capable of giving considerable emission when heated to 2,500 degrees Centigrade. As the fusing point of tungsten is about 3,300 degrees, it will be seen that the temperature at which a satisfactory emission could be obtained is considerably below this point.

The filament was heated by the L.T. accumulator to incandescence, and when it reached white heat, electrons were given off and the emission was attracted to the adjacent plate of the valve, positively charged by the H.T. battery for this particular purpose, the flow of electrons at the same time being controlled by a grid or third electrode situated between the plate and the filament.

The valve in those days would only amplify powers of the order of a microwatt, and the filament in the process would take 3 or 4 watts continuously from the accumulator in order to maintain it in the state of white heat necessary for the production of the electron emission. With these facts in mind, it was not long before the enormous inefficiency of such a device was realised, and the cry went up for better filaments so that the watts consumed should be reduced to a more reasonable figure.

A good deal of water has passed under the bridge since those days, and with the gradual improvement in design we have today efficient filaments which only consume a fraction of a watt.

BRIGHT-EMITTER FILAMENT.

The bright-emitter filament was generally made of slightly thoriated tungsten, as it was found that a small percentage of thorium had the effect of improving its mechanical strength, and preventing the filament from crystallising and actually breaking, after it had been in use for a comparatively short time. The early types were short and thick, and apart from the heavy current demand, suffered from two serious defects. In the first place, the centre of the filament was very hot and the ends, a short distance away, were comparatively cool. This end cooling was a large source of inefficiency, for it meant an expenditure of energy which was not converted into electrons, together with a good deal of useless heat dissipation.

It will be seen, therefore, that a short filament should be avoided, unless certain precautions are taken, and when the length is increased we not only obtain a greater emission of electrons but we can at the same time have a smaller diameter filament with less current consumption. In addition to this the effect of the cooling at the ends of the longer filament will be relatively much less serious.

THE FILAMENT DIAMETER.

There is of course a limit to the reduction of the filament diameter depending on the process of manufacture, and also as regards the performance of the valve when it is tested. If one could obtain the advantage of a long filament while still retaining the mechanical strength of a thick filament, an important advance would be made.

A fundamental point is that the current consumption must be kept down, and modern research has resulted in the production of filaments which give an emission equally as good as the old white heat bright-emitter, at a very much lower temperature.

We know that as the filament temperature is increased, so the current consumption will go up (the very thing we want to avoid), and it follows the lower the temperature the filament can be run, the less L.T. current consumption

will be required in order to obtain the necessary emission from the filament.

THE MODERN VALVE.

Complaints are often made that in many cases one cannot tell whether a modern dull-emitter valve is alright. The criticism is true, but apart from the fact that the magnesium "getter" generally obscures the top of the glass bulb, the filament of some types of modern valves will give the full emission necessary at such a low temperature that it will not even glow. The filament is actually operating at a "black heat," and no visible indications are obtained as to whether the filament is emitting or not. It is possible in some instances to remove the "getter," or silver coating on the inside of a valve, by holding a lighted match under the part of the bulb to be cleared. We would, however, warn anyone not to try this notion on a good valve for fear of accidents. It is wiser to experiment for a start on a burnt-out valve.

THE EMISSION FACTOR.

The actual emission from a filament of given length and diameter depends upon a constant known as the emission factor of the particular substance used in the construction of the filament. The thorium-coated filament will require a temperature of 1,500 degrees C. for a certain emission, while the modern glowless filament will only need about half to three-quarters of this temperature, the normal operating point being below red heat. And the advantage is we can use a long and robust filament, plus the benefit given by the extra length and still only take a very small current from the accumulator of 75 to 100 milliamperes, in order to operate it.

The early dull-emitters were inclined to be microphonic, and a further improvement towards the ideal in this respect was in the mechanical means taken to hold the filaments.

INCREASED LIFE.

In addition to these considerations, as the modern filament is operating at a comparatively low temperature, it is not continually raised to a white heat and allowed to cool again as in the early type of bright-emitter. The result is that the filament is not subject to periodic internal stresses, and providing we do not raise the filament temperature to an excessive degree by over-running the valve, we should get a greatly increased life.

Another essential point is that the filament should be straight, that is coaxial with the grid and plate of the valve. Any appreciable sagging tends to distort the characteristics and may even in time touch the grid. To overcome this difficulty, the bright-emitter filament was generally connected to its support through a spiral spring, but with the modern temperature in design towards lower filament currents, it was found that the lower the current the greater is the tendency towards the microphonic noise so long as the filament was sprung. As will be seen from the diagram, the modern long filament is rigidly held at five points, no spring being required, and owing to the low heating temperature, there is no danger of the filament sagging or touching the grid, because there is little tendency to expand. The suspension points are made of strong wire, and these improvements are generally embodied in all the newest types of low-consumption receiving valve, going a long way towards solving the problem of microphonic noise, as well as the other considerations we have discussed.

NO LIMITS OR FRONTIERS.

Of all the boons science has bestowed upon us, radio is without question the one that knows no limits and frontiers. By its very nature it is international, for no broadcast programme can be confined to the country of its origin except with the utmost difficulty. Radio is broadcast as the name suggests.

But are the programmes broadcast too national? Do they commend the qualities of one nation to another or do they pass on those matters that divide nation from nation?

Italy and Russia.

American programmes are distinctly American. To use an American parlance, they are one hundred per cent. American; they contain comment on other nations, national defence items, narrow outlooks and many things that might disturb another nation.

Italian and Russian programmes are also essentially national, as if the purpose of the stations were no other than to broadcast doctrines that these two nations wanted the world to know about and to accept as their constitutional form of government.

Of course each nation must have its broadcast programmes with that spice of national sentiment which gets the point of contact with daily life and routine, but it is possible that this can be overcome. The B.B.C. is keeping the balance well. If others followed their example, especially in the matter of talks, radio would be saved the danger of fomenting differences.

International Understanding.

If there could be established an international understanding on the things that should be broadcast from the respective national studios radio could be the messenger of peace between nation and nation. Here is an instrument for welding the nations together in the bonds of peace and unity.

RADIO NOTES.

The attempt to exclude all outside broadcasting from Japan has apparently been abandoned, says the "Japan Chronicle" of July 14. Instead the authorities are to devote themselves to finding out what is coming into the country. The Foreign Section of the local Kencho is reported to have equipped itself with a splendid radio set for this purpose, which will enable them to hear every thing from Haborovsk in the north to Sydney in the south. Special officials have been appointed to listen to the radio every night.

American Sets in Japan.

The swamping of Japan with American built wireless sets is foreshadowed by the news that Brunner, Mond and Co. (Japan), Ltd., shortly to be known as Imperial Chemical Industries (Japan), Ltd., has entered into an agreement with the Atwater Kent Manufacturing Co., to act as distributors of the wireless receivers made by the latter firm.

Of recent years popular interest in wireless has greatly increased among Japanese people, and there seems little doubt that the American sets will meet with a large sale.

German Broadcast Veto—The German Cabinet has decided not to permit radio to be used for broadcasting election propaganda in the General Elections which will probably be held in May.

The Kootwijk (Holland) Station transmits every Wednesday from 2 to 3 p.m. on 18 metres.

Canada is projecting a powerful and up-to-date broadcasting station at Brandon.

For the benefit of the many residents in East Africa a short-wave station is to be erected at Nairobi.

The Paris-Bordeaux afternoon express is now equipped for receiving wireless programmes, and about sixty pairs of headphones are available for passengers.

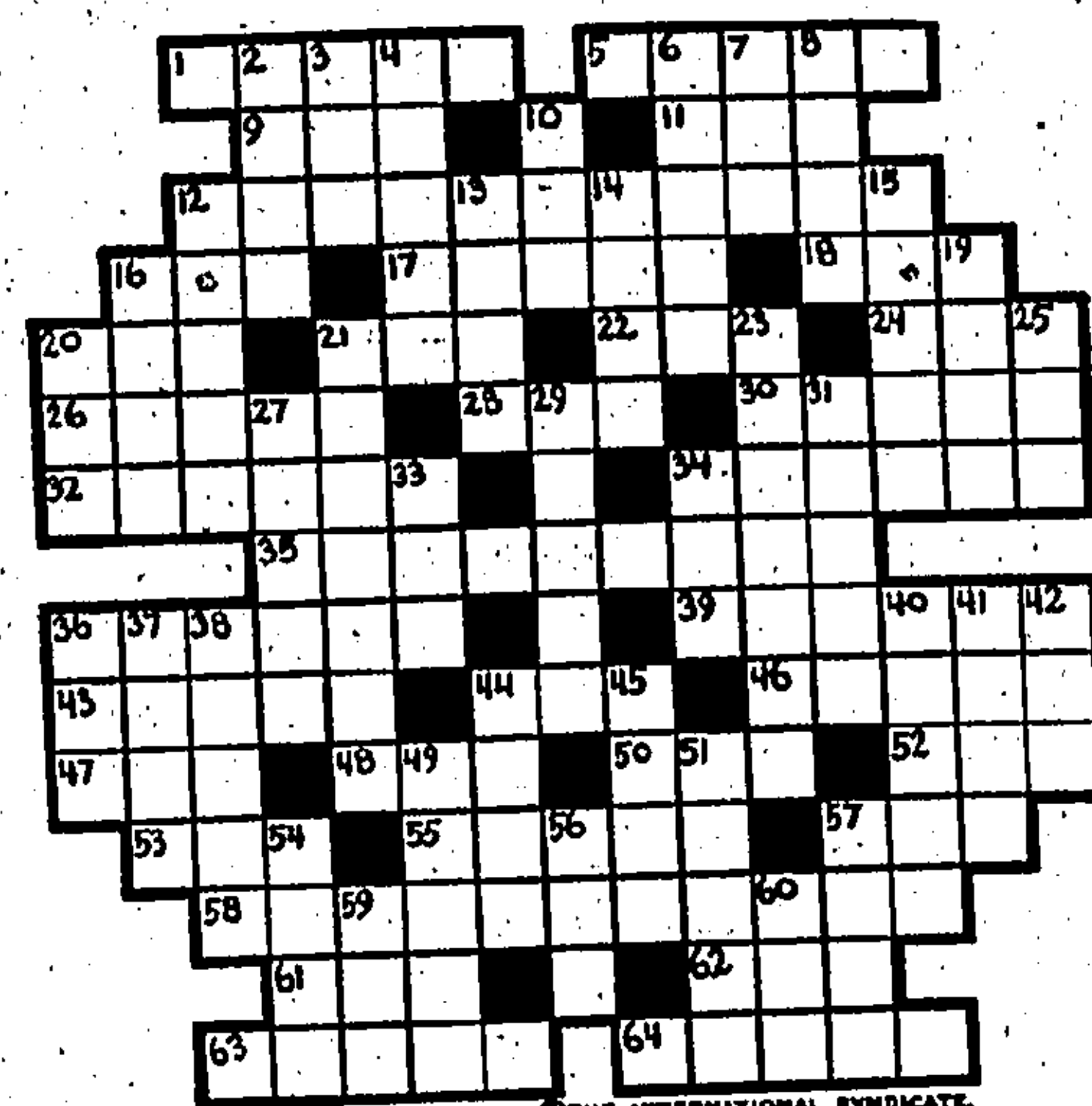
Useful Hints.

It is a good plan before cutting up threaded rod to screw on several large nuts of suitable size so that after the cut has been made the removal of the nuts will tend to straighten out the thread and thus make replacement easy.

The masts of the Zeesen Station are nearly 700 ft. in height.

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



HORIZONTAL

- 1-A great Australian soprano
- 5-What is the musical form of drama?
- 9-A feather neck wrap for women
- 11-A malt drink
- 12-Who was the first Christian emperor of Rome?
- 13-A winnowing instrument
- 17-Melodious
- 18-Possessive pronoun
- 20-Queen of the fairies
- 21-Hawaiian food
- 22-A Roman highway
- 24-The fruit of the rose
- 26-Fragrance
- 28-A people in Japan
- 30-A plant of the goosefoot family
- 32-To hinder
- 34-A place where gold is washed from the ground
- 35-Affable
- 36-To set the pace for a boat crew
- 39-To forbear
- 43-Who was the Greek goddess of peace?
- 44-To obscure
- 46-Girl's name
- 47-Comrade

HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

- 48-The Greek letter T
- 50-Likely
- 52-Devoiced
- 53-To set in antagonism
- 56-A printer's apprentice
- 57-Butts. Relating to
- 58-King of the Franks
- 61-Girl's name
- 62-Facial neuralgia
- 63-Those who foretell events
- 64-One who receives a gift

VERTICAL

- 2-Very black
- 3-A world-city (abbr.)
- 4-The deep male singing voice
- 6-A famous Italian prima donna
- 7-A Hebrew high priest
- 8-Noted Italian painter
- 10-To go (Scott.)
- 12-What navigator discovered Labrador in 1497?
- 13-To taunt
- 14-River connecting Lake Ladoga and Gulf of Finland
- 15-Treating of morals

VERTICAL (Cont.)

- 15-To travel (poet.)
- 19-Situation
- 20-To impair
- 21-A small parrot
- 22-Cleaning
- 23-Through
- 27-A city in Georgia, U. S.
- 29-A mountain range between Mongolia and Siberia
- 31-A lariat
- 32-Appropriate
- 34-A legume
- 35-To absorb slowly
- 37-To bedeck
- 38-An object of sacred reverence
- 40-A dozen of the sublime poets
- 41-To satiate
- 42-Article
- 44-An encounter between two contending parties
- 45-To mutilate
- 48-A French possession in West Sahara
- 51-A famous Greek philosopher
- 54-Personal pronoun
- 56-To irritate
- 57-Once (Scott.)
- 59-Hall (Latin)
- 60-Alcoholic liquor

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in to-morrow's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

BEAM RADIO.

OPENING OF CANADA-AUSTRALIA LINK.

London, June 16.

A further important development in the use of the Marconi short wave beam system for Imperial communications took place to-day, when the Beam stations built for communication between Canada and Australia will be officially opened for public service.

This new service will be of the greatest importance to the large business interests which are common to Canada and Australasia, and it has the additional importance of adding another link to the system of Beam wireless communication between England and Australia.

Hitherto, Beam messages from England to Australia can be transmitted over two routes direct, one eastward over Northern Europe, Russia and China, and the other westward over the northern part of South America and the Pacific. With the opening of the Canada-Australia Service a third route by which messages can be relayed through Canada has been added to supplement the other two routes in case of need.

"Fading" Problem.

The Beam wireless service to Australia has been most satisfactory, as is shown by the steady increase in the amount of traffic carried month by month, amounting now to a figure which approximates no less than 9,000,000 words per annum. The difficulties experienced through "fading" have been small and it is expected that with the additional link with Australia

through Canada the periods when "fading" interferes with communication will be practically nonexistent and the Australian Beam telegraph service thus rendered still more efficient.

The Canadian Beam Stations for the Australian service are built on the same sites, near Montreal, from which the Beam service with England is conducted and the Australian Beam Stations, near Melbourne, also share the sites of the stations built for communication with England.

If you remove the diaphragm from a 'phone earpiece it should not be pulled upwards, against the magnetism, but should be slid across its supporting ring in a sideways direction, across the face of the magnet.

Accumulators should not be allowed to stand idle for too long, so that a battery which is not in use should not only be fully charged before it is put aside, but every six or eight weeks should be partially discharged through a suitable resistance, and then recharged.

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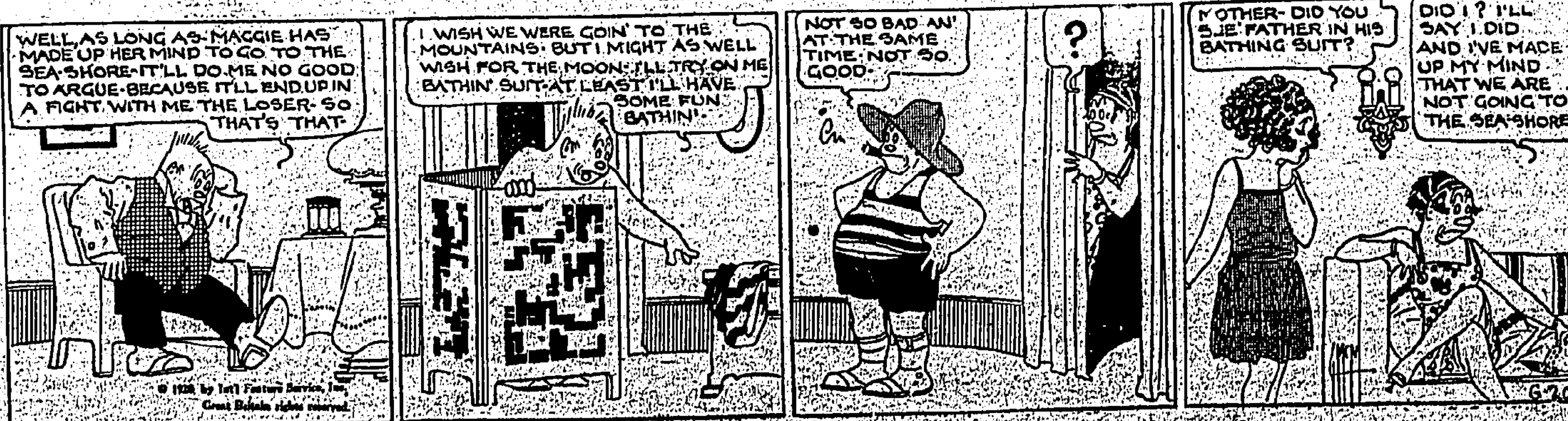
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STRONG CHARGE BY
AN M.P.

MARCONI ABUSED.

"I want to submit calmly and
quietly that Marconi, the name
of the most illustrious inventor
of our time, stands in Britain
quite definitely for scandal and
corruption. It is most lament-
able that a scientific inventor
should have his name abused in
this way, but the fact remains."

There are two sentences from
an astonishing attack made in
the House of Commons on the
Marconi Wireless Telegraph Com-
pany by Mr. Walter Baker, a
Socialist member, who is closely
connected with the Post Office
Workers' Union, of which he is a leader.

Calm and quiet are his usual
qualities, and they enabled him to
sustain an argument in which the
word "corruption" constantly re-
turned for more than an hour.
He suggested that Sir William
Mitchell-Thomson, the Post-
master-general, was not chosen to
look after the public interests in
the Imperial Cable and Wireless
Conference, because he regarded
the business as "a scandalous
ramp."

GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Mr. Baker, as a Socialist, is op-
posed to the handing over of the
Government's beam wireless ser-
vice to private control. No deci-
sion has been taken on the sub-
ject, and Sir John Gilmour, the
Scottish Secretary, who has acted
for the Government in the Im-
perial Cable and Wireless Confer-
ence which has sat for months,
assured the House that no de-
cision will be reached without
consulting Parliament.

Sir John made two statements
of great importance. He first
pointed out that the conference
was only able to make recom-
mendations to the British and
Dominions Governments, and
could not come to any operative
conclusions.

"Before any definite conclu-
sions can be taken," he added,
"the matter will be brought be-
fore Parliament. I hope this
statement will reassure those
who have doubts upon the prob-
lem."

He referred also to the gigantic
cable and wireless merger which
was announced during the sit-
tings of the conference, and
stated that the merger was to be
subject to a satisfactory ar-
rangement being made with the
British and the Dominions Gov-
ernments.

"All the possible reactions of
this merger have to be examined
in great detail by the confer-
ence," he added, and gave this as
one reason why no speedy con-
clusion of the conference can be ex-
pected.

"FRANKLY AFRAID."

Mr. Baker said he understood
that the beam service, although
still in its infancy, was estimat-
ed to make a profit of £500,000
this year. The cable companies
were frankly afraid of the com-
petition, and had entered into a
financial merger in the hope that
they would secure control of all
the independent wireless and
cable companies in the Dominions.
The parties to the merger were
grouped under the Marconi Wire-
less Telegraph Company and the
Eastern and Associated Tele-
graph Cable Company.

He alleged that the cable com-
panies had threatened to the Im-
perial Conference that they
would pay out their shareholders
and scrap their cables because
they could not compete success-
fully with the beam rates.

"The proper course would have
been to reduce their profits," he
said, "in order that commercial
users might have the best ser-
vice at the lowest cost. But
they have chosen to get together
with the Marconi Company in
the hope that they could continue
to exploit the commercial and in-
dustrial users."

He declared that the Marconi
Company had entered into finan-
cial and working arrangements
not only with American but with
German interests. The net was
spread as wide as possible. He
demanded that the Government
should make a full statement of
the Marconi financial and other
commitments.

"I understand," he said, "that
even the Marconi Company share-
holders are unable to obtain that
information."

"We are being asked," he con-
tinued, "to hand over our imperial
wireless communications to two
groups, one of which has a record
of scandalous mis-management
and widespread international
combination, and the other, not
being able to stand up against
Post Office competition, threat-
ened to scrap their plant."

Mr. Baker spoke of a "shock"
in March, when it was reported
that the Government had reached
a decision on the fate of the ser-
vices. He chronicled its effect on
share prices.

FAMOUS MAGICIAN VISITING HONG KONG.



The famous magician, Long Tack Sam, who will begin a
Hong Kong season of four nights at the Queen's Theatre at
9.20 p.m. to-morrow, Wednesday, August 1. Long Tack Sam,
with his company of Chinese wonder workers, has topped the
bill at the leading theatres in London and New York, and
his performance is said to be extraordinarily entertaining.

Ordinary shares in the Eastern
Telegraph Company, which had
fallen from £185, their highest
figure in 1927, to £136 in January,
jumped to £160, and soon reached
£242.

Marconi's, which were worth
15s. last year, rose to 37s. 6d. at
the beginning of this year on the
strength of the beam profits, but
in March they jumped to 6s., and
now stand at 71s.

"That shows the value of inside
information," he commented.

Mr. Baker recalled that a for-
mer Post-Master-General [Mr.
F. G. Kellaway] joined Marconi's,
and added that other personal had
left the Post Office service for
Marconi and the cable companies.
He did not suggest that their
action was in any way dishonour-
able, but he pointed out that the
knowledge and experience gained
in the Government service was
being transferred to private en-
terprise.

He suggested that no Minister
and no civil servant should be
allowed to enter any private com-
pany with whom they had been in
private negotiation, and demand-
ed a full list of those who had
done so.

Another sweeping statement
which Mr. Baker made was that,
in his belief, the home Govern-
ment's difficulties were almost
entirely due to the financial opera-
tions of the Marconi Telegraph
Company in the Dominions. He
did not wish to be specific.

"GRAVEST CHARGES."

"I wish I could be specific," he
said, "but the gravest possible
charges are made in regard to the
Marconi Telegraph Company's
operations in the Dominions. Dis-
tinguished members of Parlia-
ment have told me in conversa-
tion certain things which I dare

not repeat in the House, unless I
am able to prove them. I must
be allowed to leave the matter at
that point."

Mr. Ammon, who was Financial
Secretary to the Admiralty in the
Socialist Government, said:
"There seems to be an atmosphere
of corruption and wirepulling
around the wireless communica-
tions and cable companies with-
out parallel in the history of any
commercial movement."

"The whole aim of the wireless
and cable merger is to get pos-
session of the whole of the wire-
less and cable communications.
We are threatened with interfer-
ence from the Radio Company of
America. It is only the state-
owned service which prevents the
merger getting a complete mono-
poly, and we are told that unless
things go their way the American
companies and the British mer-
ger will come together and seek to
wage war against British inter-
ests in order to get a monopoly."

An interesting speech was
made by Mr. Otto Nicholson, the
Conservative member for the
Abbey Division of Westminster,
who rarely speaks in Parliament.
He said that the beam linking
Britain with Canada, South
Africa, Australia, and India now
carries 30,000,000 words a year,
and could carry five times as
many. It was cheaper and
quicker. A speed of 200 words a
minute could be reached by the
beam service and the speed might
shortly be increased to 600 words
a minute.

If, he added, it were objected
that the beam could be tapped,
the reply was in a new invention
known as the cryptograph, which
could automatically code mes-
sages and decode them, and even
change the code word by word,
and almost letter by letter, so
that no unauthorised person could
possibly understand the messages.

A telegraphic speed of 600
words a minute suggested to him
that London newspapers might
be able in the future to bring out
editions simultaneously in every
capital of the Dominions.

"TO GET DRUNK."

PEER OPPOSES LOCAL
OPTION BILL.

The House of Lords debated a
Bill promoted by Lord Balfour of
Burleigh to provide better public
houses.

The measure provides for a
local poll to be taken to decide on
the introduction of disinterested
management to replace the pre-
sent arrangement where the
majority of licences are owned
by breweries.

Lord Banbury moved the re-
jection of the Bill. "If a man or
a woman chooses to get drunk,"
he said, "it is their own lookout,
but there are people who consider
it is their duty to see that nobody
gets drunk, and therefore they
bring forward temperance legisla-
tion."

"I do not smoke," added Lord
Banbury, "but I am told that
smoking makes you thirsty, and
consequently the more you smoke
the more you want to drink."

The debate was adjourned.

Four deaths and damage estimat-
ed at least \$100,000 were caused in
the Niagara Falls district by fifteen
hours' torrential rains last month.
Farmers and fruit-growers in the
district have suffered great loss
from flooded lands.

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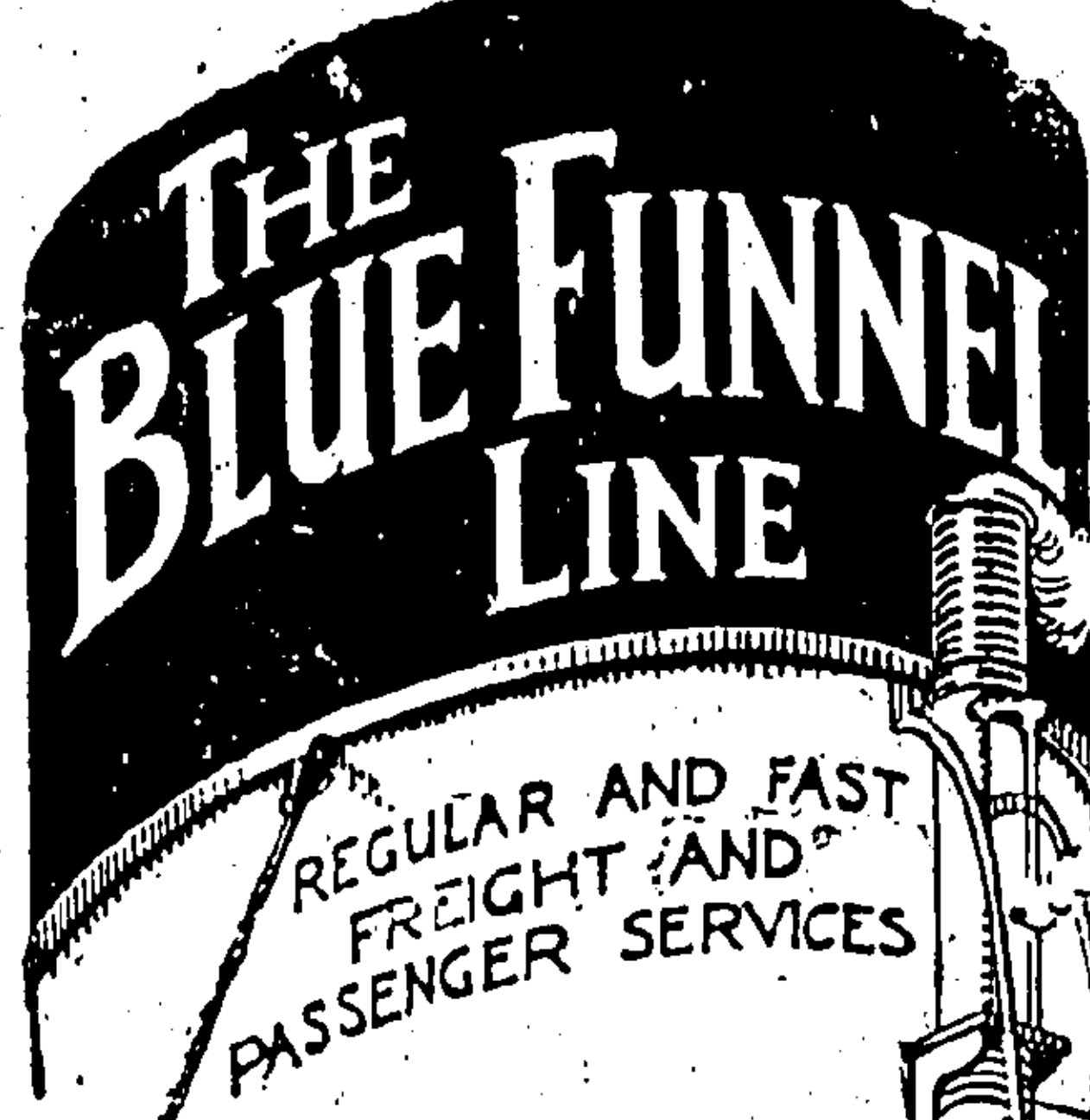
HONG KONG, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1928.

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LONDON SERVICE.

"GLAUCUS" 7th Aug. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"PHILOCTETES" 21st Aug. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"AENEAS" 4th Sept. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"ANTIOCHUS" 20th Aug. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"TEUCER" 22nd Aug. Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE.

"KORU & YOKOHAMA" 2nd Aug. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"TATHYDIUS" 23rd Aug. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"XEN" 30th Aug. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"LYCAON" 24th Aug. New York, Boston & Baltimore
"PIEMUS" 17th Sept. Boston, New York & Baltimore

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"AENEAS" 4th Sept. Singapore, Marseilles & London
"SARPEDON" 3rd Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London

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"BELLEROPHON" due 8th Aug. Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama
"PIEMUS" due 9th Aug. Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Commencing 12th June the radio telegraphic rate between Hong Kong and Canton is reduced to 20 cents (Hong Kong currency) per word. No charges will be payable by addressees at either end.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1.	
Japan	Arafura
Saigon	Chenonceaux
Shanghai	Paul Lecat
FRIDAY, AUGUST 3.	
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	President Madison
Europe via Suez (Letters and Papers London)	
8th July and Parcels 28th June	Kalyan
SATURDAY, AUGUST 4.	
Straits	Namsang
SUNDAY, AUGUST 5.	
Manila	Empress of Canada
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.	
Australia and Manila	Tanda

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per
TUESDAY, JULY 31.	
Manila	Empress of Canada 3.30 p.m.
Sam Shui and Wuchow	Kwong Ying 4 p.m.
Manila	Pres. Cleveland 4.30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1.	
Swatow	Hangsang 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via Siberia	Chenonceaux 12.30 p.m.
Saigon, *Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles 2nd Sept. K.P.O. Registration 10 a.m. Letters 1 p.m. G.P.O. Registration 12.45 p.m. Letters 1.30 p.m.	Paul Lecat 2.30 p.m.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 2.	
Java via Sourabaya	Tijlboest 2.30 p.m.
Holhow and Halphong	Monado Maru 3.30 a.m.
Straits	Van Heutz 10.30 a.m.
Japan and *Victoria, B.C.	Talhybius 10.30 a.m.
Swatow	Hydrangea 2.30 p.m.
Shanghai	Chenan 4.30 p.m.
Amoy	Namsang 5 p.m.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 3.	
Manila, Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island 18th Aug. Parcels Noon. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.	Arafura 2 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haining 5 p.m.
Amoy	Namsang 5 p.m.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Sulyang 6 p.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

Printed and published for the Proprietors, The Newspaper Enterprise Limited, by DAVID CHRISTIAN WILSON, business manager, at 3A, Wyndham Street, Hong Kong.

WINS FOR CANADA AND IRELAND.

THE OLYMPICS.

O'CALLAGHAN THROWS HAMMER 51.39 METRES.

100 METRES DASH.

Three wins for British participants were registered in Olympic games finals decided yesterday. An Irishman took the hammer-throwing crown, a Canadian won the 100 metres dash, followed by another Briton with a German third, and Lord Burghley, the Varsity athlete and one of Britain's "hopes" at Amsterdam, was victorious in the 400 metres hurdles.

100 Metres.

Percy Williams (Canada). London (Britain).

Lammers (Germany). Time: 10.4/5 seconds.

400 Metres Hurdles.

Lord Burghley (Britain).

Cuhl (U.S.A.).

Taylor (U.S.A.).

Won by two feet.

Time: 53.2/5 seconds.

Throwing the Hammer.

O'Callaghan (Ireland) 51.39 metres.

Skoeld (Sweden) 51.29 metres.

Black (U.S.A.) 49.03 metres.

Weight-lifting.

Germany 24½ points.

France 19.

Australia 16½.

Italy 13.

Holland 8.

Egypt 6.

INDIAN ATHLETES VISIT LORD BIRKENHEAD.

London, July 10.

The Indian Olympic athletes, after placing a wreath at the Cenotaph this morning visited Lord Birkenhead at Whitehall and were photographed with him on the steps of the Indian Office. They were entertained at lunch by the Nawab of Palampur. It was a pleasant and informal affair.

In the afternoon, at the invitation of the Olympic runner, Lowe, they visited Stamford Bridge and loosened their limbs, Lowe offering constructive criticism. He was favourably impressed with several Indian athletes.

Sanli, interviewed by Reuter, paid a tribute to the Army and the people for their help at Aldershot. They afforded them every facility and raised scratched teams against the Indians.

The average age of the Canadian Olympic athletes who have left for Amsterdam is under 22, but, according to the elimination trials, this is the most promising Canadian team ever sent for the Olympic.

The British Olympic team includes the high jumper, C. T. Van Geysel.

TRAIN COLLISION.

PANIC ON NEW YORK ELEVATED RAILWAY.

3 KILLED; 50 INJURED.

New York, Yesterday.

Fifty have been injured and three fatally injured in a collision between two elevated trains last evening at the junction of Sixty Sixth-street and Columbus-avenue. Over a thousand passengers, who were turning from week-end excursions, were panic-stricken when the lights went out and fire broke out among the wreckage. The fire brigades carried down the passengers by ladders to the street. —Reuter's American Service.

TRAIN TRAGEDY.

EIGHT "HOBOS" FATALLY BURNED.

A BLAZING RIVER.

Guernsey, Wyoming.

Yesterday.

Eight men, who were stealing a ride on a goods train, were burned to death when the train was accidentally wrecked and several petroleum tank cars caught fire. The blazing oil spread over the River Plate, igniting the surface for several miles. —Reuter's American Service.

ALLAHABAD PAPER IN TROUBLE.

THE "PIONEER."

SEQUEL TO DERAILMENT OF TRAIN IN BENGAL.

TWO LIBEL SUITS.

London, Yesterday.

In the House of Commons, in reply to questions, Earl Winter-ton stated that the Government of Bengal, was prosecuting the editor, printer and publisher of "Forward" in respect of the publication of a letter alleging that some of the Government railway staff were killed and injured in the accident at Dankani, in which 21 were killed and 33 injured.

The Government of India had ordered the prosecution of the newspaper "Pioneer" by the East Indian Railway for reproducing

MOVING NORTH.

Tokyo in Typhoon's Path.

S. winds, moderate, fair to showery, is the official weather forecast until noon to-morrow. Pressure is high to the north of Japan and low over China. The typhoon is midway between Tokyo and the Bonins.

the same letter. Two libel suits had also been filed by the agent and other railway officers against the "Forward" publishing company and its editor and printer.

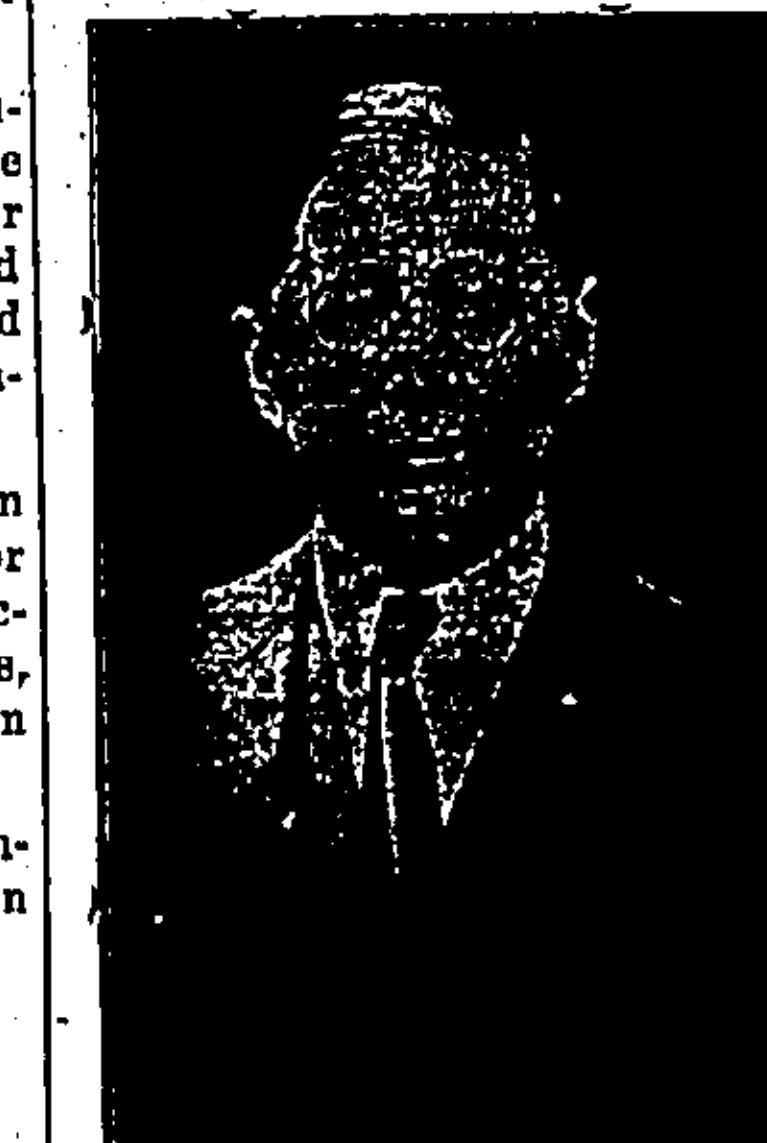
The reward for the detection and conviction of the perpetrators of the removal of the rails which caused the derailment has been increased to Rs. 30,000. Four arrests have been made. —Reuter.

BUSY ALL OVER THE WORLD.

(Continued from Page 1.)

the world. Dr. C. C. Wu is in New York, on diplomatic work, although Dr. Alfred Sze is Minister there.

Mr. Sun Fo (son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, father of the Revolution) and Mr. Hu Han-min (a former governor of Canton) are



Mr. Sun Fo.

in London and have called on Sir Austen Chamberlain.

Miss Sou-me Cheng, the eminent jurist and French student, who was appointed President of the Shanghai Provisional Court in Shanghai but went to Europe instead, has now returned, after a trip around the world. She sailed from San Francisco on the "President Cleveland" and disembarked at Shanghai en route for Nanking.

Two Politicians.

On the same ship were Mr. Chang Chiang-kiang and Mr. Li Shi-tang, two prominent Nationalist politicians who have also been engaged on missions abroad. These two officials and Miss Cheng are all returning for the fifth plenary conference.

It is interesting to note that none of the Chinese passengers (including the officials) and crew went ashore at Japan, staying on board after it had been voluntarily decided to spend no money in Japan as a form of protest against recent diplomatic action.

Among those who sailed from Hong Kong on the "President Lincoln" for Shanghai this morning were Mr. S. S. Chu and Mr. K. T. Chen who are accompanying Mr. Chu Chao-hsin to Nanking.

THE TALISMAN OF PRINCES.

KING SAPPHIRE.

GIANT PRECIOUS STONE FOUND IN SIAM.

10.87 CARATS.

Bangkok, July 13.

On some future day a monarch or a millionaire will wear the king sapphire which has just been brought to this city by a gentleman prospecting in the Bo Ploi mining area, 50 kilometres from Kanburi, south Siam, and which will shortly be dispatched by Windsor and Company of this city to their head office in Hamburg, Germany, and from there in all probability shipped to the New York market.

The king sapphire is well worthy to grace any collection of jewels in the world, say many experts who have examined the stones since it was first discovered in October of last year. It is a peacock blue in colour with a purplish tint and is absolutely free from all defects. Weighing 10.87 carats, having been cut down from 40 odd carats by Mong Nan Tee, a well-known Burmese cutter of Si Phya road, it has been fashioned into marquess shape and suitably mounted for exhibition purposes.

Ancient Belief.

There is an ancient belief among ruling Eastern princes that the possession and use as a crown jewel of a king sapphire, or "Indranelia Manika," perfectly free of the six defects commonly appertaining to such a gem, serves as a talisman against all ills.

The assessment value of this beautiful stone is being left to foreign experts, in all likelihood to such a one as Dr. Kunz of New York, recognised as a world authority on sapphires and other precious gems. The fact that it is insured for Tca. 40,000, however, is partially indicative of its immense value in the open market.

HUNGARY'S HEAT.

NINETEEN DAYS' END IN RAIN STORM.

SPLENDID HARVEST.

Budapest, Yesterday.

Nineteen days' excessive heat has ended in rainstorm. The harvest exceeds the most optimistic forecasts and agriculturists are worrying as to the problem of disposing it in face of the surrounding tariff walls. —Reuter.

YUGO-SLAVIA.

IMPORTANT STEP TOWARDS CONCILIATION.

Belgrade, Yesterday.

The constitution of the new Cabinet is regarded as a great step towards conciliation of the new provinces. Father Koroshatz is a Slovene and a Roman Catholic priest, the leader of the National Democratic Party. This is the first time since the Union ten years ago that a Serb has not been Premier.

The new Government includes eight representatives of the new provinces. —Reuter.

NOBLE PARTY.

EN ROUTE TO ITALY FROM DENMARK.

Copenhagen, Yesterday.

The Noble party have continued their journey to Italy. They were seen off by the Italian Minister and other members of the diplomatic staff and two hundred members of the Italian colony. These gave an ovation to the party, presenting them with bouquets and giving the Fascist salute. —Reuter.

THE BIG FLIGHT.

MURDOCH REACHES MARSEILLES.

Marseilles, Yesterday.

The Airman, Murdoch, en route for Capetown landed here at 14.25 and will resume to-morrow morning. —Reuter.

GOLD COAST DRAMA!

A moving and powerful story of a woman's fight to gain the love of a criminal!

LYA DE PUTTI in MIDNIGHT ROSE

with KENNETH HARLAN SET AGAINST THE COLOURFUL BACKGROUND OF THE GOLD COAST.

A JAMES YOUNG PRODUCTION



AT THE

QUEEN'S

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

TO-MORROW at 9.20 p.m.

The World Famous Magician

LONG TACK SAM

and his brilliant company of CHINESE WONDER WORKERS.



MARY PICKFORD in 'SPARROWS'

An intensely human story, rippling with kindly and irresistible charm.

AT THE

WORLD

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20.

Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15.

AN INTENSE STORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE.

CECIL B. DE MILLE

Three Faces East



AT THE

STAR

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

Continuous 2.30 to 11.15.

AN ALUMINIUM SHAKER GIVEN FREE WITH EVERY TIN.

Thompson's "DOUBLE MALTED" Sweet Chocolate Flavor Malted Milk

Obtainable from all Stores, Dispensaries, Hotels and Restaurants.

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